Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1800. [No. 2008.

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
Three or four thouſand buſhels clean BARLEY.——Apply to
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1800.

RUM & ONIONS.
5 puncheons of 3d proof ſuperior flavoured Grenada Rum.
6000 Bunches Weathersfield (Connect.) Onions, for Sale, if ſoon applied for, by
HAZARD & GARDNER.
Newport, Sept. 22, 1800.

For CHARLESTON *(S. Carolina)*
The New and well-built Schooner
HIRAM, burthen about 100 tons, a remarkable faſt ſailer, has good accommodations, will be in Newport by the 15th of October, and to ſail on the 20th.——For freight or paſſage apply to *SHEFFIELD WEAVER*, or to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1800.

For CHARLESTON,
The well-known Sloop Semiramis, John Dennis, maſter—Will ſail on the 20th of October.——For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at Baniſter's wharf, or to Capt. *Thomas Dennis* on the Point.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1800.

FOR SALE,
An excellent FARM; containing about 120 acres of choice Land, well walled in with a good ſtone-wall, and well partitioned off with a good wall; a good houſe, barn, and crib, and a good orchard.
——For further particulars enquire of
AARON GREENHILL,
Now living on the premiſes.
Little-Compton, Sept. 26, 1800.

FOR SALE,
Five Lots of LAND, ſituate in Newport, a little Eaſtward of *Francis Brinley's Rope-Walk*; containing from three and an half to about ſix Acres each, laid out by accurate ſurvey—having a ſpring of durable Water except at very dry ſeaſons; ſo ſituated, that by means of a lane, laid out for the common uſe of all the Lots, each Purchaſer will have acceſs to the ſpring.
A plan of ſaid lots may be ſeen, and terms known, by applying to
SAMUEL F. GARDNER.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1800.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing ſix hundred and twenty-five dollars in Bank-Notes, and a number of Papers, of no uſe to any perſon but the Owner. The above reward will be given on the delivery thereof to the Subſcriber, and no queſtions aſk'd.
ARTHUR BROWN.
Newport, Sept. 18, 1800.

Waſhington, ſſ.
South-Kingstown, Sept. 20, 1800.

WHEREAS Frances Potter, Wife of Robert Stanton Potter, of Charleſtown, in the county of Waſhington, hath this day lodged her petition in the Clerk's office, of the Supreme Judicial Court, for this county, praying ſaid court to pronounce a decree of divorce, between her and the ſaid Robert, for cauſes ſpecially ſet forth in ſaid petition; —NOTICE, therefore is hereby given to the ſaid Robert Stanton Potter, to appear if he ſhall think fit at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingſtown the ſecond Monday in October next, then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any he hath) why the prayer of ſaid petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. *Clerk.*

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A freſh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Aſſortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for ſale by
JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.
☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholeſale and Retail, as uſual.
Newport, [illegible].

THE EPISTLE
FROM THE YEARLY MEETING, HELD IN LONDON BY ADJOURNMENT,
From the 21ſt to the 31ſt of the 5th month, 1800, *inclusive:*

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great-Britain, Ireland, and elſewhere.

Dear Friends,

A religious concern ſtill attends our minds, that ye, our dear abſent brethren, may partake of the benefit and bleſſing of our thus aſſembling together; not only by means or ſuch regulations as have been found expedient, but that we may convey to you, through this our affectionate ſalutation, the deſire which the collected body feels for you as for itſelf; that we may all be what we profeſs, that we may all daily look at our foundations, and be fervent in our prayers, for an eſtabliſhment upon that rock, againſt which every ſtorm will beat in vain. In the renewings therefore of that love which knows no abatement from length of time; but through all ages remains the ſame, in the hearts of believers; in the love of the goſpel of Chriſt Jeſus our Redeemer, we tenderly ſalute you.

The accounts of ſufferings brought in this year chiefly for Tithes, Prieſts' demands and thoſe called church rates, alſo for military purpoſes, amount in Great Britain to Seven Thouſand Five Hundred and Ninety one Pounds, and in Ireland to ſix Hundred and three pounds.

Epiſtles have been received this year from all the yearly meetings on the American continent; and accounts, from our ſeveral Quarterly Meetings, and from Ireland.—Having in theſe laſt mentioned communications a view of the preſent ſtate of the ſociety in theſe nations, we find cauſe to continue 'to ſtir up your pure mind by way of remembrance, that ye may be mindful of the words which were ſpoken before by the holy prophets, and of the commandment of the apoſtles of the Lord and Saviour.' 2. Pet. iii. 1, 2.

We beſeech you brethren, be watchful.—Keep in the holy incloſure of the preſerving fear of God; and call to mind the perfect ſecurity of Iſrael encamped of old under his never failing protection; when the intended curſes of an enemy were converted into bleſſings. He with whom we have to do, is the ſame yeſterday, to day, and forever.—Why then are we not kept in his fear, and made perfect in his love? Is it not becauſe the viſible things of this fading ſtate are in various ways and portions, drawing away our attention? but friends, enter, from time to time into the cloſet, ſhut to the door. Pray to your father who ſeeth in ſecret, for daily ſupplies of ſtrength, to ſuppreſs that immoderate love of earthly things which prevents you from giving to him his due pre-eminence.

They who are obedient to this univerſal injunction of our Saviour, "Watch," (Mark xiii. 37.) are prepared for the due fulfilling of every duty; and eminently ſo, for that moſt eſſential one of Worſhip.—How many feel themſelves languid when aſſembled for this ſolemn purpoſe, for want of a previous preparation of heart! The mind crowded with thoughts on outward things in approaching the place for public worſhip, and reſuming them with avidity on its return, is not likely to fill up the interval to profit; and to ſuch, their meeting together may prove a form as empty as any of thoſe out of which we believe. Truth called our fore fathers, and ſtill calls us. If we truly ſucceed them, as witneſſes for truth, we muſt look beyond forms to that which is the life of all true religions performances: ſo we may become fitted, in our ſeveral ſtations, for the Lord's ſervice, the promotion of the cauſe of righteouſneſs on earth.

Dear friends, we believe there are many of you and eſpecially of the Youth, who, in a good degree, have given up, and are giving up, your hearts to ſerve the Lord.—May you ſubmit with patience to all the repeated baptiſms neceſſary for your refinement. The goſpel hath its tribulations; but they are not like the ſorrow of the world, which worketh death. They are intended to diſturb the polluted reſt in mere worldly enjoyments; they unite you to the living members of Chriſt's body in whom the ſame things have been accompliſhed; and, if they be received in the ſeaſon of his love, and [illegible] the allotted time without repining, they will completely unite you to him, the Holy head.

Wherefore, ye dearly beloved youth, our treaſure, in whom we ſometimes dare to delight, and to hope that you will one day ſucceed to the places of thoſe faithful labourers who have paſſed, and are paſſing from works to rewards; we entreat you, dear children, with tender ſolicitude, we preſs upon you, flee from every thing which tends to ſpoil you of your innocence; and to render your minds leſs receptive of that holy influence, which your enlightened judgment demonſtrates to be truth.

And ye parents be ye ſolicitous to diſcharge your important and awful duty with ſcrupulous attention. It is often too late to warn the youthful mind of danger, when your own negligence, or indulgence hath ſuffered your offſprings to deviate from the path of ſimplicity, in which you have thought yourſelves bound to walk, and in which you have found peace. If you fail to ſuppreſs the early beginning of undue liberty, how can you expect a bleſſing on your endeavours when further deviations, at length arouſe your intention; and how, having failed to rule your own houſes well, can you expect duly to "take care of the church of God;" (1 Tim. iii. 5.) by performing that too much neglected duty of private admonition therein? They were of old thoſe who brought children to Chriſt, in the days of his fleſh;—and now the religious parent can breathe no warmer aſpiration for them, than when he ſpiritually commends his tender offſpring to the protection of his Lord. But ſee, friends, that you encourage no propenſities in them which prevent a union with him. Reſtrain them we beſeech you, from aſſociating with thoſe whoſe influence and example lead away from his law; and be eſpecially careful that you introduce not among them, publications, which are either wholly or in part repugnant to the faith, as it is in Jeſus. Let it be your own daily care to endeavour after cloſer communion with him, and to walk in meek ſubmiſſion to his commands; ſo may you gain, over the minds of the youth providentially placed under your care, that aſcendency which ariſes from the united effects of ſound judgment, trueſt love, and a good example.

Finally, Friends of every age, of every rank, we commend you to the protection of Him who died for us, and 'who ever liveth to make interceſſion for us, who is able to ſave them to the uttermoſt that come unto GOD by him. [Heb. vii. 25.]

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
Clerk of the Meeting this year.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

The *public life* and *character of* JOHN ADAMS.

TO write the lives of public men, (whether in the cabinet or field, whether really uſeful or dangerous to ſociety) ſeems to be the faſhionable amuſement of the age. From the greateſt human butcher, thro' all the intermediate gradations of rank, down to the meaneſt political empyric, a ſtrange mixture of genius and dulneſs, of upright views, and of criminal contrivance, is profuſely ſcattered; and if we now and then find ſome things to admire in the department of literature, we are as often diſguſted with the objects exhibited in the pages of biography and criticiſm. No extraordinary talents are neceſſary to delineate the characters of men in the active ſcenes of life: we eaſily purſue them to the field, or follow them to popular aſſemblies: their actions, detailed in the occurrences of the day, afford ample documents to the hiſtorian and panegyriſt, and the inquiſitive mind ſeldom labors in purſuit of materials for voluminous works. Much more difficult it is to form a juſt eſtimate of the characters of men, who have moved only in the more ſilent retreats of the cabinet: moſt of their meaſures are founded on the policy or laws of nations; they are therefore neceſſarily hidden from the world, and we ſeldom diſcover the reaſons, which dictated them. The conſequences of their diplomatic or ſenatorial agencies, though of the utmoſt importance to the State, are never traced by the unthinking multitude; and in proportion [illegible] the reward of meritorious exertions in the public ſervice—Though entangled with theſe difficulties, the ſubſequent conciſe ſketches of the public life and character of JOHN ADAMS, are ſubmitted to the candor of the citizens at large.

This great pillar of the American revolution, and of the American character, was born of parents, in rather moderate circumſtances, at Braintree in Maſſachuſetts, October 19th 1735. His anceſtors were among the founders of New-England about the year 1630. He early diſcovered an inclination to letters, in which a fond father indulged him; and eventually ſent him to Harvard univerſity, where he graduated at the uſual time.

Deſtitute of opulence, Mr. Adams immediately turned his attention to the ſtudy of the law, under the eye of one of the greateſt legal characters in New-England. No other profeſſion was ſo congenial to his diſpoſition. It is ſaid that, like Locke and Newton, he did not at firſt appear to the beſt advantage;—but an habitual perſeverance in ſtudy, and a cloſe attention to the other duties of his profeſſion, in a few years enabled him to rival his competitors. He ſeldom amuſed himſelf with fanciful literature, except with that derived from the beſt claſſic authors: His object was ſolid learning; he never omitted to trace practical doctrines to their fountains, and to ſtore his mind with the reaſons of their exiſtence.—The integrity of his heart was not leſs conſpicuous than the acquirements of his head; and for ſeveral years before he exchanged the bar for the more tumultuary ſcenes of revolution, he was engaged in moſt of the important legal diſputes in various parts of New-England.

Mr. Adams took an early and decided part in the diſputes between Great-Britain America; and ſuch was the confidence generally repoſed in him, that he was able to moderate the paſſions of his Countrymen, and very frequently to ſnatch his fellow-citizens from that dangerous precipice, down which they were about to plunge themſelves: not that he doubted the juſtice of their cauſe—but he conceived that their raſhneſs might either lead them to ruin, or prevent a reconciliation with the mother country, to which his labors were directed. But no ſooner had Great-Britain demanded "unconſtitutional ſubmiſſion," and aſſumed "the right to bind us in all caſes whatſoever," than Mr. Adams relinquiſhed all hopes of accommodation, and endeavoured to awaken the public mind to a ſenſe of danger. Still he was able to combine moderation with firmneſs, and to avoid the ruin of the cauſe by diſjointed and precipitant meaſures. Very difficult it was to reduce a great people to order, and to unite the power and reſources of a fluctuating public;—yet the perſonal character of Mr. Adams in ſome meaſure effected all this. He often addreſſed his Countrymen through the medium of the public papers, and they conſidered him as their Oracle. Theſe addreſſes abounded with a ſtrength of reaſoning, and with an animation of diction, very ſeldom to be traced in ſimilar efforts of the mind. His treatiſe on the Canon and Feudal laws, expoſed the real features of civil and religious tyranny. In this work is diſcovered a mind well ſtored with ancient and modern learning—a vigour not always manifeſted by men of letters, and a rectitude of principle, which diſcloſed his feelings for his country.

While the ſtorm of war was ready to burſt over us, and the public mind extremely agitated, Mr. Adams was called to act a very delicate and unpopular part in the defence of a Britiſh Captain, and a party of Britiſh ſoldiers; who, on the memorable 5th of March, 1770, fired on the citizens of Boſton—ſeveral of whom were killed, and many others either dangerouſly or mortally wounded. The offenders were arreſted—arraigned before the higheſt Court of Judicature in Maſſachuſetts, and tried for the crime of wilful murder. Mr. Adams well knew their innocence—and that the death of the unhappy citizens was either accidental, or in ſelf-defence—yet they were to be tried by a Jury, drawn from the town of Boſton and its vicinity, whoſe minds were poiſoned by that contagion, which ſpread like lightning through the country—and who viewed the events of that bloody day through a falſe medium. Mr. Adams was therefore obliged to manage the cauſe with great ſkill and addreſs—for by getting a poſtponement of the trial for ſeveral times till the paſſions of the people had in ſome meaſure abated, he probably ſaved the lives of his clients. His ſpeech on this occaſion has been publiſh-

Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1800. [N°. 2008.

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Three or four thousand bushels clean BARLEY.——Apply to
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1800.

RUM & ONIONS.
5 puncheons of 3d proof superior flavoured Grenada Rum.
6000 Bunches Weathersfield (Connect.) Onions, for Sale, if soon applied for, by
HAZARD & GARDNER.
Newport, Sept. 22, 1800.

For CHARLESTON *(S. Carolina)*
The New and well-built Schooner HIRAM, burthen about 100 tons, a remarkable fast sailer, has good accommodations, will be in Newport by the 15th of October, and to sail on the 20th.——For freight or passage apply to *SHEFFIELD WEAVER*, or to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1800.

For CHARLESTON,
The well-known Sloop Semiramis, John Dennis, master—Will sail on the 20th of October.——For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at Banister's wharf, or to Capt. *Thomas Dennis* on the Point.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1800.

FOR SALE,
An excellent FARM; containing about 120 acres of choice Land, well walled in with a good stone-wall, and well partitioned off with a good wall; a good house, barn, and crib, and a good orchard.——For further particulars enquire of
AARON GREENHILL,
Now living on the premises.
Little-Compton, Sept. 26, 1800.

FOR SALE,
Five Lots of LAND, situate in Newport, a little Eastward of *Francis Brinley's Rope-Walk*; containing from three and an half to about six Acres each, laid out by accurate survey—having a spring of durable Water except at very dry seasons; so situated, that by means of a lane, laid out for the common use of all the Lots, each Purchaser will have access to the spring.
A plan of said lots may be seen, and terms known, by applying to
SAMUEL F. GARDNER.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1800.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
LOST, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing six hundred and twenty-five dollars in Bank-Notes, and a number of Papers, of no use to any person but the Owner. The above reward will be given on the delivery thereof to the Subscriber, and no questions ask'd.
ARTHUR BROWN.
Newport, Sept. 18, 1800.

Washington, ss.
South-Kingstown, Sept. 20, 1800.

WHEREAS Frances Potter, Wife of Robert Stanton Potter, of Charlestown, in the county of Washington, hath this day lodged her petition in the Clerk's office, of the Supreme Judicial Court, for this county, praying said court to pronounce a decree of divorce, between her and the said Robert, for causes specially set forth in said petition;——NOTICE, therefore is hereby given to the said Robert Stanton Potter, to appear if he shall think fit at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingstown the second Monday in October next, then and there to shew cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. Clerk.

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.
A fresh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Assortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for sale by
JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.
☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail, as usual.
Newport, April 7, 1800.

THE EPISTLE
FROM THE YEARLY MEETING, HELD IN LONDON BY ADJOURNMENT,
From the 21*st to the* 31*st of the* 5*th month*, 1800, *inclusive:*

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great-Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

Dear Friends,

A religious concern still attends our minds, that ye, our dear absent brethren, may partake of the benefit and blessing of our thus assembling together; not only by means or such regulations as have been found expedient, but that we may convey to you, through this our affectionate salutation, the desire which the collected body feels for you as for itself; that we may all be what we profess, that we may all daily look at our foundations, and be fervent in our prayers, for an establishment upon that rock, against which every storm will beat in vain. In the renewings therefore of that love which knows no abatement from length of time; but through all ages remains the same, in the hearts of believers; in the love of the gospel of Christ Jesus our Redeemer, we tenderly salute you.

The accounts of sufferings brought in this year chiefly for Tithes, Priests' demands and those called church rates, also for military purposes, amount in Great Britain to Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety one Pounds, and in Ireland to six Hundred and three pounds.

Epistles have been received this year from all the yearly meetings on the American continent; and accounts, from our several Quarterly Meetings, and from Ireland.—Having in these last mentioned communications a view of the present state of the society in these nations, we find cause to continue 'to stir up your pure mind by way of remembrance, that ye may be mindful of the words which were spoken before by the holy prophets, and of the commandment of the apostles of the Lord and Saviour.' 2. Pet. iii. 1, 2.

We beseech you brethren, be watchful.—Keep in the holy inclosure of the preserving fear of God; and call to mind the perfect security of Israel encamped of old under his never failing protection; when the intended curses of an enemy were converted into blessings. He with whom we have to do, is the same yesterday, to day, and forever.—Why then are we not kept in his fear, and made perfect in his love? Is it not because the visible things of this fading state are in various ways and portions, drawing away our attention? but friends, enter, from time to time into the closet, shut to the door. Pray to your father who seeth in secret, for daily supplies of strength, to suppress that immoderate love of earthly things which prevents you from giving to him his due pre-eminence.]

They who are obedient to this universal injunction of our Saviour, "Watch," (Mark xiii. 37.) are prepared for the due fulfilling of every duty; and eminently so, for that most essential one of Worship.—How many feel themselves languid when assembled for this solemn purpose, for want of a previous preparation of heart! The mind crowded with thoughts on outward things in approaching the place for public worship, and resuming them with avidity on its return, is not likely to fill up the interval to profit; and to such, their meeting together may prove a form as empty as any of those out of which we believe. Truth called our fore fathers, and still calls us. If we truly succeed them, as witnesses for truth, we must look beyond forms to that which is the life of all true religions performances: so we may become fitted, in our several stations, for the Lord's service, the promotion of the cause of righteousness on earth.

Dear friends, we believe there are many of you and especially of the Youth, who, in a good degree, have given up, and are giving up, your hearts to serve the Lord.—May you submit with patience to all the repeated baptisms necessary for your refinement. The gospel hath its tribulations; but they are not like the sorrow of the world, which worketh death. They are intended to disturb the polluted rest in mere worldly enjoyments; they unite you to the living members of Christ's body in whom the same things have been accomplished; and, if they be accepted as tokens of his love, and abode under the allotted time without repining, they will completely unite you to him, the Holy head.

Wherefore, ye dearly beloved youth, our treasure, in whom we sometimes dare to delight, and to hope that you will one day succeed to the places of those faithful labourers who have passed, and are passing from works to rewards; we entreat you, dear children, with tender solicitude, we press upon you, flee from every thing which tends to spoil you of your innocence; and to render your minds less receptive of that holy influence, which your enlightened judgment demonstrates to be truth.

And ye parents be ye solicitous to discharge your important and awful duty with scrupulous attention. It is often too late to warn the youthful mind of danger, when your own negligence, or indulgence hath suffered your offsprings to deviate from the path of simplicity, in which you have thought yourselves bound to walk, and in which you have found peace. If you fail to suppress the early beginning of undue liberty, how can you expect a blessing on your endeavours when further deviations, at length arouse your intention; and how, having failed to rule your own houses well, can you expect duly to "take care of the church of God;" (1 Tim. iii. 5.) by performing that too much neglected duty of private admonition therein? They were of old those who brought children to Christ, in the days of his flesh;—and now the religious parent can breathe no warmer aspiration for them, than when he spiritually commends his tender offspring to the protection of his Lord. But see, friends, that you encourage no propensities in them which prevent a union with him. Restrain them we beseech you, from associating with those whose influence and example lead away from his law; and be especially careful that you introduce not among them, publications, which are either wholly or in part repugnant to the faith, as it is in Jesus. Let it be your own daily care to endeavour after closer communion with him, and to walk in meek submission to his commands; so may you gain, over the minds of the youth providentially placed under your care, that ascendency which arises from the united effects of sound judgment, truest love, and a good example.

Finally, Friends of every age, of every rank, we commend you to the protection of Him who died for us, and 'who ever liveth to make intercession for us, who is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him. [Heb. vii. 25.]

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
Clerk of the Meeting this year.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

The *public life* and *character of* JOHN ADAMS.

TO write the lives of public men, (whether in the cabinet or field, whether really useful or dangerous to society) seems to be the fashionable amusement of the age. From the greatest human butcher, thro' all the intermediate gradations of rank, down to the meanest political empyric, a strange mixture of genius and dulness, of upright views, and of criminal contrivance, is profusely scattered; and if we now and then find some things to admire in the department of literature, we are as often disgusted with the objects exhibited in the pages of biography and criticism. No extraordinary talents are necessary to delineate the characters of men in the active scenes of life: we easily pursue them to the field, or follow them to popular assemblies: their actions, detailed in the occurrences of the day, afford ample documents to the historian and panegyrist, and the inquisitive mind seldom labors in pursuit of materials for voluminous works. Much more difficult it is to form a just estimate of the characters of men, who have moved only in the more silent retreats of the cabinet: most of their decisions are founded on the policy or laws of nations; they are therefore necessarily hidden from the world, and we seldom discover the reasons, which dictated them. The consequences of their diplomatic or Senatorial agencies, though of the utmost importance to the State, are never traced by the unthinking multitude; and ingratitude is too often the reward of meritorious exertions in the public service—Though entangled with these difficulties, the subsequent concise sketches of the public life and character of JOHN ADAMS, are submitted to the candor of the citizens at large.

This great pillar of the American revolution, and of the American character, was born of parents, in rather moderate circumstances, at Braintree in Massachusetts, October 19th 1735. His ancestors were among the founders of New-England about the year 1630. He early discovered an inclination to letters, in which a fond father indulged him; and eventually sent him to Harvard university, where he graduated at the usual time.

Destitute of opulence, Mr. Adams immediately turned his attention to the study of the law, under the eye of one of the greatest legal characters in New-England. No other profession was so congenial to his disposition. It is said that, like Locke and Newton, he did not at first appear to the best advantage;—but an habitual perseverance in study, and a close attention to the other duties of his profession, in a few years enabled him to rival his competitors. He seldom amused himself with fanciful literature, except with that derived from the best classic authors: His object was solid learning; he never omitted to trace practical doctrines to their fountains, and to store his mind with the reasons of their existence.—The integrity of his heart was not less conspicuous than the acquirements of his head; and for several years before he exchanged the bar for the more tumultuary scenes of revolution, he was engaged in most of the important legal disputes in various parts of New-England.

Mr. Adams took an early and decided part in the disputes between Great-Britain America; and such was the confidence generally reposed in him, that he was able to moderate the passions of his Countrymen, and very frequently to snatch his fellow-citizens from that dangerous precipice, down which they were about to plunge themselves: not that he doubted the justice of their cause—but he conceived that their rashness might either lead them to ruin, or prevent a reconciliation with the mother country, to which his labors were directed. But no sooner had Great-Britain demanded "unconstitutional submission," and assumed "the right to bind us in all cases whatsoever," than Mr. Adams relinquished all hopes of accommodation, and endeavoured to awaken the public mind to a sense of danger. Still he was able to combine moderation with firmness, and to avoid the ruin of the cause by disjointed and precipitant measures. Very difficult it was to reduce a great people to order, and to unite the power and resources of a fluctuating public;—yet the personal character of Mr. Adams in some measure effected all this. He often addressed his Countrymen through the medium of the public papers, and they considered him as their Oracle. These addresses abound with a strength of reasoning, and with an animation of diction, very seldom to be traced in similar efforts of the mind. His treatise on the Canon and Feudal laws, exposed the real features of civil and religious tyranny. In this work is discovered a mind well stored with ancient and modern learning—a vigour not always manifested by men of letters, and a rectitude of principle, which disclosed his feelings for his country.

While the storm of war was ready to burst over us, and the public mind extremely agitated, Mr. Adams was called to act a very delicate and unpopular part in the defence of a British Captain, and a party of British soldiers; who, on the memorable 5th of March, 1770, fired on the citizens of Boston—several of whom were killed, and many others either dangerously or mortally wounded. The offenders were arrested—arraigned before the highest Court of Judicature in Massachusetts, and tried for the crime of wilful murder. Mr. Adams well knew their innocence—and that the death of the unhappy citizens was either accidental, or in self-defence—yet they were to be tried by a Jury, drawn from the town of Boston and its vicinity, whose minds were poisoned by that contagion, which spread like lightning through the country—and who viewed the events of that bloody day through a false medium. Mr. Adams was therefore obliged to manage the cause with great skill and address—for by getting a postponement of the trial for several times till the passions of the people had in some measure abated, he probably saved the lives of his clients. His speech on this occasion has been publish-

ed; and it will be handed down to poſterity as a monument of great legal talents, and as a maſterly diſplay of legal eloquence.

Mr. Adams was a member of the firſt Congreſs in 1774, and ſucceſſively repreſented Maſſachuſetts in this body for ſeveral years afterwards. In the beginning of the year 1776, he conceived the idea of National Independence. He contemplated long on the ſubject, and was fully convinced that, to obtain the aſſiſtance of foreign powers, of which we ſtood in great need, we muſt firſt declare ourſelves free and Independent States. But he proceeded cautiouſly, leſt ſuch a ſtep ſhould create a ſchiſm in our National Council, and be productive of diſunion among the States. He therefore opened the ſubject by degrees to his friends, who approved of the meaſure—and ultimately a majority of the members embraced it. For many reaſons it was conceived beſt to have this important motion made by one of the leading members from Virginia, and Richard Henry Lee was perſuaded to do it. After a lengthy debate on the ſubject, oppoſed in ſtrong terms by many, and particularly by Mr. Dickinſon, the author of the celebrated *Farmer's letters*, a Committee was appointed to report a declaration, compoſed of Mr. Adams, Mr. Jefferſon, and ſome other leading men. In the Committee the points were diſcuſſed and arranged, and Mr. Jefferſon was deputed to commit the ſentiments of the Committee to writing; and before the inſtrument was preſented to Congreſs, it was examined and amended by Mr. Adams and others. I am the more particular on this point, as the friends of Mr. Jefferſon have alledged him to be the author of this declaration. After this ſtatement of facts, the reader will judge who had the greateſt ſhare in it, and to whom the greateſt merit is due for our National Independence. The ſtyle and compoſition of this declaration have provoked ſevere criticiſms—though very probably they are illiberal.

While Mr. Adams was in the department of war, where he was unwearied in the ſupport of the cauſe, he ſuggeſted and prepared the terms offered to France as contained in the Treaty of 1778. The fate of this treaty; and the violation of it by the French republic, are but too well known.

He was in the year 1780 called into the Maſſachuſetts Convention, which convened to form a Conſtitution and a Bill of Rights. The plan adopted, was ſuggeſted and prepared by Mr. Adams; and the world will judge of his talents by the ſolid principles contained in this great political charter.—He was appointed Chief Juſtice of the firſt Supreme Judicial Court, which emanated from this conſtitution—but the important affairs of his country ſoon drew him from that ſtation.

As the eſtabliſhment of peace was in contemplation as early as the year '80 or '81, he was ſent to Europe with full powers to aſſiſt at any conference, which might be opened to put a period to the war. He was ſoon after appointed to repreſent the United States as their Miniſter Plenipotentiary to their High Mightineſſes the States-General in Holland, with powers to negociate a loan. Never, perhaps, did he exhibit greater addreſs and talents than in this hazardous negociation. The Engliſh Miniſter was in full confidence at the Hague, and there was an evident majority in the States-General againſt any Convention with this country. Mr. Adams was therefore obliged, for ſome months, to diſguiſe himſelf, and his intentions, except to two or three confidential friends. As the period of election for the new States-General was near at hand, ſomewhat ſimilar to our Congreſſional elections, he employed himſelf in the mean time in pamphlets, addreſſed to the people of the United Provinces; importing that an American Miniſter was expected ſoon to arrive, for the purpoſe of forming a connexion between the two countries;—that the conteſt for liberty in America was ſimilar to the one, which ended in the freedom of Holland;—that a treaty with the United States would open new avenues to commerce, and be productive of immenſe wealth. He did not neglect to remind the people of thoſe men, who were oppoſed to the Union, and endeavoured to influence them to vote for ſuch members of the States-General, as would agree to give their ſupport to American liberty. Theſe writings had their complete effect—for moſt of the oppoſitioniſts of influence were neglected in the new election, ſo that the new States-General exhibited a very different complexion from the old one. Mr. Adams now ventured to leave his hiding-place—appeared before their High Mightineſſes in quality of American Miniſter, and demanded a categorical determination on the objects of his miſſion. A violent debate enſued:—and the Engliſh Miniſter exerted all his influence to prevent the union of the two Countries;—yet every thing was accommodated to our wiſhes: Mr. Adams obtained the objects of his miſſion; our public treaſury was filled with money, and our army well ſupplied with ordnance and military ſtores. Some of the greateſt miniſters in Europe, then reſiden at the Hague, were aſtoniſhed at the diplomatic ſkill of Mr. Adams, and highly complimented him on the *means* of his ſucceſs. Had not Mr. Adams ſucceeded in this enterprize, he would moſt probably have been arreſted, and lodged in company with his colleague, Mr. Laurens, in the Tower of London; and, deſtitute of the means of defence, the American war muſt have been protracted. Theſe important ſervices, at the eventful criſis of our Revolution, are not fully known to ſome, nor are they properly eſtimated by others: They ought to inſpire every American heart with veneration and gratitude. Calumny and party make no diſtinction between virtue and vice, except it be to prefer the latter.

INVESTIGATOR.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

A Religious party-man in the laſt Mercury exhorts us to union; the method he takes to obtain which is the ſpeaking evil of the dignified character of Thomas Jefferſon! "that he is a patron of diſorganization;"—"that his election to the Preſidency, will be productive of a war with Great-Britain;"—"of an encreaſe of land-taxes," &c.——Are the good people of this State to be frightened into any meaſures by ſuch aſſertions? Muſt our elections, or other internal concerns, be affected by the politics, or the probable threats and menaces of any European power? Why threatened with the diſpleaſure of Great-Britain? is it becauſe that, Scylla like, ſhe has taken not only ſix but more than ſixty thouſand of the lives of our fellow citizens? and muſt we give up our Independence for fear of a repetition? far otherwiſe. Let us profit by the attempt made by France and Britain to impair or deprive us of our Independence, and view them as the Scylla and Charybdis of America, and fear only to imitate their examples.

The writer before mentioned repreſents Mr. Jefferſon in ſuch an odious light, as to induce the world to believe (if it were poſſible to believe his aſſertions) that the people of the United States had become inſenſible to virtue and morality, to elect ſuch a man as Mr. Jefferſon to his preſent high office. The Inveſtigator comes forward in the true ſpirit of party, and any one the benevolence of whoſe heart or the rectitude of whoſe intentions will bear a ſtrict ſcrutiny, yet the Inveſtigator cannot believe either one or the other, becauſe he may differ from him in politics or religion; let any honeſt man conſider the religious bigotry once exiſting in Virginia, and read what Mr. Jefferſon ſays under his ſeventeenth query, which contains the wicked ſentiment which is ſo painful to the religious principles of the Inveſtigator, and I doubt not but that he will entertain a liberal opinion of the Virginia philoſopher.

So late as the writing of the following ſtatement of religious intolerance in Virginia, 1781, 'tis ſaid, that "the error ſeemed not ſufficiently eradicated; that the operations of the mind, as well as the acts of the body, are ſubject to the coercion of the laws."

In 1693 the aſſembly of Virginia "had prohibited the unlawful aſſembling of Quakers; had made it penal for any maſter of a veſſel to bring a Quaker into the ſtate; had ordered thoſe already there, and ſuch as ſhould come thereafter, to be impriſoned, till they ſhould abjure the country; provided a milder for their firſt and ſecond return, but death for their third; had inhibited all perſons from ſuffering their meetings in or near their houſes; entertaining them individually; or diſpoſing of books, which ſupported their tenets."

Mr. Jefferſon's reaſoning goes to ſhew, that the legiſlative authority has no juriſdiction over our conſciences; that they can of right have none; that when ſuch laws are made, they make hypocrites:—and what character is more deteſtable and odious; againſt whom the Saviour of men has pronounced more woes:—*Woe unto you hypocrites*—and—*your portion ſhall be with hypocrites.*

A FREEMAN.

French Account of the Negociation.

PARIS, 18 Thermidor, (Auguſt 6.)

THE conferences opened at Paris with the Envoys of the United States are at preſent ſuſpended; and there is little hope of their being ſucceſsfully reſumed for ſome time. It appears that the powers veſted in the Envoys are too limited to enable them to conclude a treaty which ſhall give the ſame advantage to the Republic as thoſe granted to the Engliſh by the treaty made with Mr. Jay. France chooſes rather to decline treating with the United States, than to ſanction the privileges which they have accorded to her enemy.

The queſtion in diſpute will appear from the following particulars.

The United States and England, by the 25th article of their treaty, mutually ſtipulate a free entrance into their reſpective ports, with complete protection to the privateers, and ſhips of war of the two countries, and the prizes taken from their enemies. And they engage never to conclude a treaty extending the ſame favour to any nation at war with either of the contracting parties. The treaty of 1778, between France and the United States having been annulled by the latter, and now regarded as if it never exiſted, they conceive that they cannot give the ſame privileges to France without violating their treaty with England. The French Republic does not ſeem diſpoſed to ratify, to her own prejudice, and in favour of the Engliſh, her enemies and rivals, a proceeding ſo unexpected on the part of the Americans, with whom ſhe recently made a common cauſe againſt thoſe very enemies, directed to the ſame object for which France herſelf is now at War—the attainment of liberty and independence. It is unfortunate that the United States ſo precipitately annulled the treaty of 1778. They, themſelves, now repent that they were induced to take that ſtep, as it deprives them of the power of giving to France or any other country the ſame advantages which they have conferred on the Engliſh. Their diplomatic agents muſt have been very ſhort ſighted, or very partial to the intereſts of England—or their envoys muſt give a wrong interpetation to their inſtructions, and the treaty alluded to; ſince it appears that France, renouncing the claims ſhe may have from the priority of the treaty of 1778, now offers to treat without demanding any other advantage than thoſe enjoyed by the Engliſh, and which they have exerciſed during the preſent war; and the ambaſſadors muſt come with a very bad grace to negociate a peace, if they are not veſted with power to accede to thoſe conditions.

The negociation was opened on the part of the French Commiſſioners on the ſuppoſition that the treaty of 1778 was ſtill in force. It was, indeed, natural to ſuppoſe that the two nations never having been in a ſtate of war with each other, this treaty could not have been annulled without the conſent of both countries; and in this point of view it was that the French commiſſioners offered an indemnification to the Americans, by admitting the principle of compenſation for illegal captures.

They even proceeded further; inſtead of demanding from the Americans the indefinite guarantee of the French colonies, the article of the treaty which was moſt diſadvantageous to the former, they agreed to the ſubſtitution of a ſpecial guarantee, ſuch as appears to be contained in the inſtructions of the preceding ambaſſadors, according to the copy of them publiſhed by Congreſs.—But the American envoys were not authoriſed to renew this treaty, even after retrenching the article reſpecting the guarantee of the French Iſlands. France, therefore conceived herſelf exempted from the obligation of compenſating for the captures; the Americans themſelves having, by abrogating the treaty, deſtroyed the baſis on which only their claim could have been founded.

It thus appears that the negociation turned chiefly on three points.

1. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the treaty of 1778. France waved this point, in conſequence of the aſſurance of the American Envoys that they could not renew it.

2. The principle of compenſation for illegal captures. This point France offered to admit; but on condition only that the treaty of 1778 ſhould be renewed, with the modification ſtated in the inſtructions given by Waſhington.

3. The 25th article of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed veſſels of that nation. France will moſt probably inſiſt upon enjoying the ſame advantage as long as it is poſſeſſed to her injury by her enemies.

There is another principle which France is anxious to eſtabliſh; and on the adoption of which ſhe has ſtrongly inſiſted; a principle which it is ſtill more the intereſt and policy of the Americans to carry into execution. But the treaty of 1793 with the Engliſh prevents them from acceding to this ſyſtem, namely, that neutral bottoms ſhall conſtitute neutral property. France, however, hopes to reduce the powers of the North to eſtabliſh this ſyſtem, to be excluded from the benefit of which would be highly injurious to the Americans.

It appears however, that theſe diplomatic conferences have been conducted in the moſt amicable manner, and ſo as to leave only an impreſſion of regret that it was impoſſible to remove the difficulties which had occurred. The American Ambaſſadors, during their reſidence at Paris, have been treated with every poſſible mark of reſpect, and enjoyed all the diſtinctions conferred on the Miniſters of our Allies. As it is at preſent, the principle and ſyſtem of France to reſpect and protect the law of nations, and the rights of neutrality, it is to be hoped that the frank and equitable conduct which ſhe holds, with regard to neutral ſtates, will ſoon remove the differences which have occurred between her and the United States; and that even ſhould the preſent negociation not terminate in a treaty, the American flag ſhall, notwithſtanding, continue to be reſpected, and their veſſels treated as thoſe of a friendly nation in our Courts of law.

Orders are iſſued to the privateers to reſpect all neutral flags, among which the American is undoubtedly the moſt numerous; and American veſſels are daily releaſed by the Courts, with damages againſt the owners of privateers. There are now about fifty cauſes before the Council of Prizes reſpecting veſſels taken in the European ſeas, and thoſe of the veſſels which really belong to Americans will aſſuredly be reſtored. The fate of ſuch, however, as were furniſhed with letters of marque, does not appear to be yet determined. It is thought that they cannot be given up without ſanctioning the conduct of the Americans in arming them, unleſs the reſtitution ſhould reſult from a new treaty of amity.

The preceding particulars, though not official, have been communicated by the moſt reſpectable authority.

LONDON, Auguſt 27.

The Chief Conſul Buonaparte has demanded of Portugal, as the price of peace, 10,000 000 cruſades [a cruſade is in value 55 cents]; that the ports of Portugal ſhould be open to the French, and that they ſhould be placed upon an equal footing in commercial privileges, with the moſt favoured nations.

BOSTON, October 4

Arrivals from Europe, have been numerous within theſe few days. The intelligence they have brought has been of a late date, but unintereſting nature.

The indications of approaching peace, and renewed war have appeared and diſappeared almoſt alternately. From the powerful warlike preparations making in France; from the menacing ſtate of affairs in the North of Europe; from the annunciation of the French Miniſter of War, that the Firſt Conſul contemplated "vaſt projects; and from the threats of Buonaparte againſt Naples & Portugal; it appears probable that the war will be continued; while the daily communications between the belligerent Courts, and the long continuation of the armiſtice, throws the probability in favour of peace.

Letters and oral accounts from London by the Galen, make it certain the American Envoys to France, were at Paris, the 15th Auguſt; and that they had renewed their conferences with the French Commiſſioners. Intelligence from other quarters corroborates the circumſtance. Procraſtination we have long conſidered as the "order of the day" in France, in regard to American affairs. It will continue ſo to be, until after the determination of the election in December next.

NEWPORT,
TUESDAY, October 7, 1800.

On Thurſday laſt, agreeably to brigade orders, the firſt regiment of militia, in the county of Newport, commanded by Col. DANIEL SHELDON, was reviewed by Major-General MARTIN.——At 8 o'clock, A. M. the militia companies formed on their reſpective parades, and marched to the regimental rendezvous——where they were joined by the Independent Corps, Newport Artillery, and Newport Guards.——After paſſing in review, the regiment, preceded by the Independent Companies, paraded through the town, and afforded the inhabitants a pleaſing ſpectacle, to which they had long been unaccuſtomed—a regiment of militia well armed, and ſeveral companies therein generally uniformed—The attention paid to military diſcipline, by the reſpective militia companies in the town, and the unremitted application of the gentlemen in command to perfect the ſeveral companies in military evolutions deſerve and meet the warmeſt approbation of their fellow-citizens, and will undoubtedly evince the truth of the obſervation, that the ſafety of our country depends on a well organized militia.—The regiment being diſmiſſed at four o'clock, the officers repaired to the State-Houſe, and partook of an elegant entertainment, and drank the following Toaſts, which concluded the repaſt.

1ſt. The People of the United States.—2d. The Preſident of the United States.—3d. The Vice Preſident and Senate.—4th. The Repreſentatives of the Federal Legiſlature.—5th. The Commander in Chief of the militia of the State of Rhode-Iſland.—6th. The Senate and Repreſentatives of the State Legiſlature.—7th. May we be thoroughly convinced, that the ſafety of our country depends on a well-regulated Militia.—8th. May ſtrict diſcipline, and perfect order, be the characteriſtics of the Rhode-Iſland Militia.—9th. The Independent Corps throughout the State.—10th. Liberty, without licentiouſneſs.—11th. May every American aſſert his country's Rights, uninfluenced

ed; and it will be handed down to posterity as a monument of great legal talents, and as a masterly display of legal eloquence.

Mr. Adams was a member of the first Congress in 1774, and successively represented Massachusetts in this body for several years afterwards. In the beginning of the year 1776. he conceived the idea of National Independence. He contemplated long on the subject, and was fully convinced that, to obtain the assistance of foreign powers, of which we stood in great need, we must first declare ourselves free and Independent States. But he proceeded cautiously, lest such a step should create a schism in our National Council, and be productive of disunion among the States. He therefore opened the subject by degrees to his friends, who approved of the measure—and ultimately a majority of the members embraced it. For many reasons it was conceived best to have this important motion made by one of the leading members from Virginia, and Richard Henry Lee was persuaded to do it. After a lengthy debate on the subject, opposed in strong terms by many, and particularly by Mr. Dickinson, the author of the celebrated *Farmer's letters*, a Committee was appointed to report a declaration, composed of Mr. Adams, Mr. Jefferson, and some other leading men. In the Committee the points were discussed and arranged, and Mr. Jefferson was deputed to commit the sentiments of the Committee to writing; and before the instrument was presented to Congress, it was examined and amended by Mr. Adams and others. I am the more particular on this point, as the friends of Mr. Jefferson have alledged him to be the author of this declaration. After this statement of facts, the reader will judge who had the greatest share in it, and to whom the greatest merit is due for our National Independence. The style and composition of this declaration have provoked severe criticisms—though very probably they are illiberal.

While Mr. Adams was in the department of war, where he was unwearied in the support of the cause, he suggested and prepared the terms offered to France as contained in the Treaty of 1778. The fate of this treaty; and the violation of it by the French republic, are but too well known.

He was in the year 1780 called into the Massachusetts Convention, which convened to form a Constitution and a Bill of Rights. The plan adopted, was suggested and prepared by Mr. Adams; and the world will judge of his talents by the solid principles contained in this great political charter.—He was appointed Chief Justice of the first Supreme Judicial Court, which emanated from this constitution—but the important affairs of his country soon drew him from that station.

As the establishment of peace was in contemplation as early as the year '80 or '81, he was sent to Europe with full powers to assist at any conference, which might be opened to put a period to the war. He was soon after appointed to represent the United States as their Minister Plenipotentiary to their High Mightinesses the States-General in Holland, with powers to negociate a loan. Never, perhaps, did he exhibit greater address and talents than in this hazardous negociation. The English Minister was in full confidence at the Hague, and there was an evident majority in the States-General against any Convention with this country. Mr. Adams was therefore obliged, for some months, to disguise himself, and his intentions, except to two or three confidential friends. As the period of election for the new States-General was near at hand, somewhat similar to our Congressional elections, he employed himself in the mean time in pamphlets, addressed to the people of the United Provinces; importing that an American Minister was expected soon to arrive, for the purpose of forming a connexion between the two countries;—that the contest for liberty in America was similar to the one, which ended in the freedom of Holland;—that a treaty with the United States would open new avenues to commerce, and be productive of immense wealth. He did not neglect to remind the people of those men, who were opposed to the Union, and endeavoured to influence them to vote for such members of the States-General, as would agree to give their support to American liberty. These writings had their complete effect—for most of the oppositionists of influence were neglected in the new election, so that the new States-General exhibited a very different complexion from the old one. Mr. Adams now ventured to leave his hiding-place—appeared before their High Mightinesses in quality of American Minister, and demanded a categorical determination on the objects of his mission. A violent debate ensued;—and the English Minister exerted all his influence to prevent the union of the two Countries;—yet every thing was accommodated to our wishes: Mr. Adams obtained the objects of his mission; our public treasury was filled with money, and our army well supplied with ordnance and military stores. Some of the greatest ministers in Europe, then residen at the Hague, were astonished at the diplomatic skill of Mr. Adams, and highly complimented him on the *means* of his success. Had not Mr. Adams succeeded in this enterprize, he would most probably have been arrested, and lodged in company with his colleague, Mr. Laurens, in the Tower of London; and, destitute of the means of defence, the American war must have been protracted. These important services, at the eventful crisis of our Revolution, are not fully known to some, nor are they properly estimated by others: They ought to inspire every American heart with veneration and gratitude. Calumny and party make no distinction between virtue and vice, except it be to prefer the latter.

INVESTIGATOR.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

A Religious party-man in the last Mercury exhorts us to union; the method he takes to obtain which is the speaking evil of the dignified character of Thomas Jefferson! "that he is a patron of disorganization;"—"that his election to the Presidency, will be productive of a war with Great-Britain;"—"of an encrease of land-taxes," &c.——Are the good people of this State to be frightened into any measures by such assertions? Must our elections, or other internal concerns, be affected by the politics, or the probable threats and menaces of any European power? Why threatened with the displeasure of Great-Britain? is it because that, Scylla like, she has taken not only six but more than sixty thousand of the lives of our fellow citizens? and must we give up our Independence for fear of a repetition? far otherwise. Let us profit by the attempt made by France and Britain to impair or deprive us of our Independence, and view them as the Scylla and Charybdis of America, and fear only to imitate their examples.

The writer before mentioned represents Mr. Jefferson in such an odious light, as to induce the world to believe (if it were possible to believe his assertions) that the people of the United States had become insensible to virtue and morality, to elect such a man as Mr. Jefferson to his present high office. The Investigator comes forward in the true spirit of party, and any one the benevolence of whose heart or the rectitude of whose intentions will bear a strict scrutiny, yet the Investigator cannot believe either one or the other, because he may differ from him in politics or religion; let any honest man consider the religious bigotry once existing in Virginia, and read what Mr. Jefferson says under his seventeenth query, which contains the wicked sentiment which is so painful to the religious principles of the Investigator, and I doubt not but that he will entertain a liberal opinion of the Virginia philosopher.

So late as the writing of the following statement of religious intolerance in Virginia, 1781, 'tis said, that "the error seemed not sufficiently eradicated; that the operations of the mind, as well as the acts of the body, are subject to the coercion of the laws."

In 1693 the assembly of Virginia "had prohibited the unlawful assembling of Quakers; had made it penal for any master of a vessel to bring a Quaker into the state; had ordered those already there, and such as should come thereafter, to be imprisoned. till they should abjure the country; provided a milder for their first and second return. but death for their third; had inhibited all persons from suffering their meetings in or near their houses; entertaining them individually; or disposing of books, which supported their tenets."

Mr. Jefferson's reasoning goes to shew, that the legislative authority has no jurisdiction over our consciences; that they can of right have none; that when such laws are made, they make hypocrites:—and what character is more detestable and odious; against whom the Saviour of men has pronounced more woes:—*Woe unto you hypocrites*—and—*your portion shall be with hypocrites.*

A FREEMAN.

French Account of the Negociation.

PARIS, 18 Thermidor, (August 6.)

THE conferences opened at Paris with the Envoys of the United States are at present suspended; and there is little hope of their being successfully resumed for some time. It appears that the powers vested in the Envoys are too limited to enable them to conclude a treaty which shall give the same advantage to the Republic as those granted to the English by the treaty made with Mr. Jay. France chooses rather to decline treating with the United States, than to sanction the privileges which they have accorded to her enemy.

The question in dispute will appear from the following particulars.

The United States and England, by the 25th article of their treaty, mutually stipulate a free entrance into their respective ports, with complete protection to the privateers, and ships of war of the two countries, and the prizes taken from their enemies. And they engage never to conclude a treaty extending the same favour to any nation at war with either of the contracting parties. The treaty of 1778, between France and the United States having been annulled by the latter, and now regarded as if it never existed, they conceive that they cannot give the same privileges to France without violating their treaty with England. The French Republic does not seem disposed to ratify, to her own prejudice, and in favour of the English, her enemies and rivals, a proceeding so unexpected on the part of the Americans, with whom she recently made a common cause against those very enemies, directed to the same object for which France herself is now at War—the attainment of liberty and independence. It is unfortunate that the United States so precipitately annulled the treaty of 1778. They, themselves, now repent that they were induced to take that step, as it deprives them of the power of giving to France or any other country the same advantages which they have conferred on the English. Their diplomatic agents must have been very short sighted, or very partial to the interests of England—or their envoys must give a wrong interpetation to their instructions, and the treaty alluded to; since it appears that France, renouncing the claims she may have from the priority of the treaty of 1778, now offers to treat without demanding any other advantage than than those enjoyed by the English, and which they have exercised during the present war; and the ambassadors must come with a very bad grace to negociate a peace, if they are not vested with power to accede to those conditions.

The negociation was opened on the part of the French Commissioners on the supposition that the treaty of 1778 was still in force. It was, indeed, natural to suppose that the two nations never having been in a state of war with each other, this treaty could not have been annulled without the consent of both countries; and in this point of view it was that the French commissioners offered an indemnification to the Americans, by admitting the principle of compensation for illegal captures.

They even proceeded further; instead of demanding from the Americans the indefinite guarantee of the French colonies, the article of the treaty which was most disadvantageous to the former, they agreed to the substitution of a special guarantee. such as appears to be contained in the instructions of the preceding ambassadors, according to the copy of them published by Congress.—But the American envoys were not authorised to renew this treaty, even after retrenching the article respecting the guarantee of the French Islands. France, therefore conceived herself exempted from the obligation of compensating for the captures; the Americans themselves having, by abrogating the treaty, destroyed the basis on which only their claim could have been founded.

It thus appears that the negociation turned chiefly on three points.

1. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the treaty of 1778. France waved this point, in consequence of the assurance of the American Envoys that they could not renew it.

2. The principle of compensation for illegal captures. This point France offered to admit; but on condition only that the treaty of 1778 should be renewed, with the modification stated in the instructions given by Washington.

3. The 25th article of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed vessels of that nation. France will most probably insist upon enjoying the same advantage as long as it is possessed to her injury by her enemies.

There is another principle which France is anxious to establish; and on the adoption of which she has strongly insisted; a principle which it is still more the interest and policy of the Americans to carry into execution. But the treaty of 1793 with the English prevents them from acceding to this system, namely, that neutral bottoms shall constitute neutral property. France, however, hopes to reduce the powers of the North to establish this system, to be excluded from the benefit of which would be highly injurious to the Americans.

It appears however, that these diplomatic conferences have been conducted in the most amicable manner, and so as to leave only an impression of regret that it was impossible to remove the difficulties which had occurred. The American Ambassadors, during their residence at Paris, have been treated with every possible mark of respect, and enjoyed all the distinctions conferred on the Ministers of our Allies. As it is at present, the principle and system of France to respect and protect the law of nations, and the rights of neutrality, it is to be hoped that the frank and equitable conduct which she holds, with regard to neutral states, will soon remove the differences which have occurred between her and the United States; and that even should the present negociation not terminate in a treaty, the American flag shall, notwithstanding, continue to be respected, and their vessels treated as those of a friendly nation in our Courts of law.

Orders are issued to the privateers to respect all neutral flags, among which the American is undoubtedly the most numerous; and American vessels are daily released by the Courts, with damages against the owners of privateers. There are now about fifty causes before the Council of Prizes respecting vessels taken in the European seas, and those of the vessels which really belong to Americans will assuredly be restored. The fate of such, however, as were furnished with letters of marque, does not appear to be yet determined. It is thought that they cannot be given up without sanctioning the conduct of the Americans in arming them, unless the restitution should result from a new treaty of amity.

The preceding particulars, though not official, have been communicated by the most respectable authority.

LONDON, August 27.

The Chief Consul Buonaparte has demanded of Portugal, as the price of peace, 10,000 000 crusades [a crusade is in value 55 cents]; that the ports of Portugal should be open to the French, and that they should be placed upon an equal footing in commercial privileges, with the most favoured nations.

BOSTON, October 4

Arrivals from Europe, have been numerous within these few days. The intelligence they have brought has been of a late date, but uninteresting nature.

The indications of approaching peace, and renewed war have appeared and disappeared almost alternately. From the powerful warlike preparations making in France; from the menacing state of affairs in the North of Europe; from the annunciation of the French Minister of War, that the First Consul contemplated "vast projects; and from the threats of Buonaparte against Naples & Portugal; it appears probable that the war will be continued; while the daily communications between the belligerent Courts, and the long continuation of the armistice, throws the probability in favour of peace.

Letters and oral accounts from London by the Galen, make it certain the American Envoys to France, were at Paris, the 12th August; and that they had renewed their conferences with the French Commissioners. Intelligence from other quarters corroborates the circumstance. Procrastination we have long considered as the "order of the day in France, in regard to American affairs. It will continue so to be, until after the determination of the election in December next.

NEWPORT,
TUESDAY, October 7, 1800.

On Thursday last, agreeably to brigade orders, the first regiment of militia, in the county of Newport, commanded by Col. DANIEL SHELDON, was reviewed by Major-General MARTIN.——At 8 o'clock, A. M. the militia companies formed on their respective parades, and marched to the regimental rendezvous——where they were joined by the Independent Corps, Newport Artillery, and Newport Guards.——After passing in review, the regiment, preceded by the Independent Companies, paraded through the town, and afforded the inhabitants a pleasing spectacle, to which they had long been unaccustomed—a regiment of militia well armed, and several companies therein generally uniformed.—The attention paid to military discipline, by the respective militia companies in this town, and the unremitted application of the gentlemen in commission to perfect their several companies in military evolutions deserve and meet the warmest approbation of their fellow-citizens, and will undoubtedly evince the truth of the observation, that the safety of our country depends on a well organized militia.—The regiment being dismissed at four o'clock, the officers repaired to the State-House, and partook of an elegant entertainment, and drank the following Toasts, which concluded the repast.

1st. The People of the United States.—2d. The President of the United States.—3d. The Vice President and Senate.—4th. The Representatives of the Federal Legislature.—5th. The Commander in Chief of the militia of the State of Rhode-Island.—6th. The Senate and Representatives of the State Legislature.—7th. May we be thoroughly convinced, that the safety of our country depends on a well-regulated Militia.—8th. May strict discipline, and perfect order, be the characteristics of the Rhode-Island Militia.—9th. The Independent Corps throughout the State.—10th. Liberty, without licentiousness.—11th. May every American assert his country's Rights, uninfluenced

foreign politics.—12th. May the Anchor of Hope keep us steady, while we are shadowed by the Wings of the Eagle.—13th. The Army and Navy: May the Stripes in our Flag, teach us to hold the staff with a firm hand.—14th. May the Sun never shine on enslaved or tributary America.—15th. The fair daughters of Columbia.—16th. The Memory of WASHINGTON.

COMMUNICATED.

A correspondent, who was present at the military review on Thursday last, was highly gratified at the rapid progress of the militia companies of this town in discipline and equipments. The rapidity with which this improvement has been made, after the military spirit had been almost dormant for so many years, entitles both officers and men to the highest praise. Great encouragement would be given to their future exertions by the abolition of the SENIOR CLASS, that useless appendage to the militia system, which by holding out a *virtual* exemption of certain privileged individuals, under the *name* of military duty, has a tendency to damp the spirit of the militia in general. It is also well known, that many who are protected by this exemption are satisfied with the propriety of its abolition. This measure may be accomplished by granting an *entire exemption* to those of the senior class who appear to be reasonably entitled to it, and enrolling the remainder with the militia—These observations are made with due deference to the authority of the legislature, and with a wish that the subject may be candidly investigated.

A word to the wise, is sufficient.

That several persons in this Town, have, within a few weeks past, died of the yellow fever, and that its origin has been traced to the ship of war, General Greene, are truths not to be controverted—if this be the case, how extremely cautious ought the Inhabitants to be left the seeds of this most malignant disorder now perhaps lying dormant in the beds and bedding of several families, who have not been able, through the indigence of their circumstances, to have the same properly cleansed or destroyed, be ready to burst forth with the next summer's heat—One of your members, therefore, anxious for the welfare of his own family and his fellow-citizens, would recommend to the town that a committee be appointed to make enquiry at every house, where the disorder has prevailed, and if they find the owner not able to lose the bed and bedding made use of by the sick person, for the committee to order the same destroyed at the expence of the town—suppose the expence should amount to one, or even two, hundred dollars, what is that put in competition with the safety of its inhabitants and the reputation of the town for healthiness of climate? One thing more ought to be attended to with very particular care, that is, the mattrasses and blankets belonging to the ship, now lodged in a store at the point, to the terror of the neighbourhood.

Ask every old and experienced Physician, and they will tell you that infection has been retained in beds and bedding, even for years, and at length burst forth, in consequence of some concurring circumstance, and destroyed great numbers. Too much care and early attention cannot be paid to this interesting subject.

A CITIZEN.

P. S. The method proposed has been adopted in the city of Philadelphia and, is supposed, has been the principal means of preventing the disorder spreading the last summer.

Letters have been received from Charleston since our last by southern gentlemen in this town of various dates from the 13th to the 21st ult. which do not make the slightest mention of an insurrection among the negroes in S. Carolina——It also appears that no epidemic disorder prevails in Charleston and that the city is in a better state of health than is usual at this season.

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Admiral Dickson's fleet had arrived at Elsineur, and was lying "inside" of the Danish fleet.

The French Frigate la Vengeance of 50 guns, has been captured after an action of 6 hours and carried into Port-Royal (Jamaica) by the English Frigate La Seine of 42 guns.

THEATRICAL.

A correspondent observes, that the Company of Comedians now in town, will *positively* leave it next week.——As they will perform but a few evenings more, and those will be appropriated to Benefits, it is hoped the inhabitants of Newport will evince their usual spirit and liberality, by making each of them *really Benefits.*

MARRIED.]—At Middletown, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Bliss, Mr. *John N. Hubbard*, to Miss *Virtue Clark*, daughter of Samuel Clark.

—In this Town, on the 2d inst. Mr. *Robert Lawton*, jun. to Miss *Sally Anthony*, daughter of Mr. Elisha Anthony.

DIED.]—Capt. *Standfast Wyatt*, in the 79th year of his age, after a long and lingering illness which he bore with fortitude and patience. He was a kind husband and tender parent.

—On the 3d inst. Mr. *Benedict Dayton*, in the 50th year of his age.

—At West-Greenwich, in an advanced age, *Jonathan Comstock*, Esq; one of the Senators in the Legislature of this State.

*** *A large number of advertisements are omitted this day for want of room.—To give them all a place in our next, a half-sheet extra will be issued.*

*** *The commercial friends of this paper are informed, that arrangements have been made, for rendering it more generally interesting, by the publication of a* marine list—*on an accurate and extensive plan, which will be commenced in our next.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Oct. 6.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Ranger, Smith,	Havanna
—— Somerset, Thomas,	Ditto
Schooner Lucretia, Benthall,	Antigua
——— Nancy, Smith,	Alexandria
Sloop Two-Sisters, Earl,	New-York
—— Lydia, Slocum,	Charleston
—— Sea-Flower, Bill,	Ditto
—— Freelove & Polly, Akins,	New-bed-[ford
Schooner Mary, Davis,	Dighton
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Lear, Crane,	Philadelphia
—— Polly, Burt,	New-York
—— Fame, Dennis,	Ditto
—— Semiramis, Dennis,	Ditto
—— Ranger, Bliven,	Ditto
—— Two-Sisters, Earl,	Ditto
—— Mercury, Bourn,	Boston
—— Freelove & Polly, Akins,	Hudson
—— Betsy, Simmons,	Dighton

THOMAS NAPIER, & Co.

N° 157, Pearl-Street, New-York,

Have just received, per the ships Fanny, from Glasgow, Ann and Briseis, from Liverpool, &c.

The following elegant assortment of *DRY GOODS, viz,*

SWANSDOWNS, plain and striped patterns, cloths, blue and fancy colours, common and fine; cassimeres; rose, point, and striped blankets; black sewing silks, fancy and white quiltings, dimities and dimity furniture, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, thicksetts and dyed pillows, 4-4 and 5-4, printed calicoes, printed calico furnitures, flannels and baize, ivory combs; cotton sheetings; 15-16, 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 purple chintz shawls: printed linen pocket handkerchiefs; 9-8 and 6-4 cambric muslins; tamboured, needle, sprigged and plain book and jaconet muslins, of every description; cottons, romal hankerchiefs, &c.

ALSO

Received per ship Ann, from Liverpool.

4000 bushels of salt, and 40 tons of coals.

They have also on hand of former importations,

12 trunks white flax dowlas
12 ditto oznaburg threads, and
8 ditto Scotch linens, low priced } entitled to drawback.

All of which will be sold very low for cash or good notes.

New-York, Sept. 26.

JOHN C. SCOTT

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to the House lately occupied by Mrs. *CATHARINE MALBONE*, a few doors below Banister's wharf—where he has for Sale, a general assortment of English GOODS, among which are the following articles:

English, India, and Italian silks and lutestrings; sattins and pelongs; kid and silk gloves; dimities and humhums; ribbons and silk shawls; camel's hair ditto; Irish linens; Britannias; mens' beaver hats; Navy coat and vest buttons; United States Artillery buttons; dirks and hangers; badges; bohea, hyson, gunpowder, and souchong Tea, per chest or less quantity; Jamaica and Havanna Sugar, by the barrel.

He has also just received from Liverpool, a fashionable assortment of ladies cupola bonnets & hats; childrens' straw bonnets; ladies Morocco and kid shoes.

☞ He returns his thanks to his former friends, and requests a continuance of their custom.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the MARINE SOCIETY, will be held at the House of Captain *John Lawton*, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'Clock *P. M.*

E. BURRILL, *Sec'ry.*

Newport Oct. 7, 1800.

EARL & WHITEHORNE

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store, on Major Handy's wharf, NEWPORT,

A general assortment of

Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Hardware, &c.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, by *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL.*

Among which are the following articles:

Old 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,
West-India Rum
Madeira } WINES.
Sherry
Teneriffe—and
Claret
Holland Gin
Loaf and brown Sugars
Hyson, } TEAS.
Souchong,
Chulang—and
Bohea
Coffee
Currants
Raisins and Figs
Rice and Salt
Superfine and fine Flour
Rye Ditto

Middlings
Almonds
Essence Spruce
Mustard
Black Pepper
Sweet Oil
Ginger
Starch
Hair-Powder
Allum
Copperas
Brimstone
Lampblack
Spanish Brown
New-York Soap
Vinegar
Spanish Segars
Crockery Ware by the Crate.

Hibbert's best brown Stout and London Porter; Tobacco; Shot by the bag or single pound; Paints by the keg; Sheet-Lead; sheathing, cartridge, cannon, and writing Paper; English and Raven's Duck; Cordage of all sorts; Bunting; brass Amplitude, and common Compasses; Mattrasses; Quadrants; Tin by the box; Lanthorn-Horns; Time-Glasses; Spikes and Nails assorted; Philadelphia Bar-Iron; Screw-Augers; Files and Rasps; Gimblets; Saws; Hinges; Ship Scrapers; Mops; Scrubbing-Brushes; Japann'd Trumpets; Waiters; Hand-Pumps; Axes; Hatchets; Screws; Deep-Sea Leads; Sail-Needles; and an assortment of Charts.

ALSO

China—in Tea Setts; and Windsor Chairs by the dozen.

With many other articles not enumerated.

☞ They likewise transact Business on Commission.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1800.

FOR CHARLESTON,

The well-known Sloop POLLY,

EZEKIEL LUTHER, master, will positively sail on the 20th inst. (wind and weather permitting) for freight or passage, apply to the master or to JAMES M. HOSIER.

Newport, October 6, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has just received a new supply of GOODS suitable for the approaching season;—amongst which are the following:

Broadcloths
Coatings
Plains
Ruffels
Calimancoes
Tammies
Bombazets
Wildbores
Durants
Handkerchiefs—a great variety
Silk Shawls
Black Lutestrings
Pelongs and Modes
Bonnet Sattins
A great variety of Cammel's hair and chintz Shawls
Muslin Ditto
Cotton Cambricks
Muslins Calicoes
Ladies & childrens' Bonnets
Kid & other Gloves
Muslin and painted tiffany Turbans.

Also a large supply of red Morocco and cloth Shoes, warranted, and very cheap.—Every sort of Needle-Work, from the best embroidery to plain sewing, done in the neatest manner.—Likewise Gowns, Cloaks, Bonnets, and Caps.

Seamen and soldier's Clothing, warranted to be made strong.

If Mrs. *FOWLER* has suitable encouragement, she intends to establish the Millinery business in all its beautiful variety, as she expects a large assortment of fancy Goods.—She has on hand, Spices, Crockery, and Glass Ware; as also a number of articles, too tedious to enumerate; which she offers very low.

Mrs. *Fowler* offers her sincere thanks, to those who have favoured her with their custom, &c. &c.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, October 1, 1800.

The creditors of Ephraim Carpenter, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, are hereby notified to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October instant, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why his Petition, for the benefit of the Insolvent act, ought not to be granted.

By order,

W. V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. POWELLS' Night.

To-Morrow EVENING, Oct. 8, 1800.

Will be presented the Comedy of

THE STRANGER;

Or, Misanthrophy and Repentance.

Written by Kotzebue, author of Sighs, Self Immolation, Pinarro, False Shame, Horse and Widow &c. and performed a greater number of nights (in London) than either of his other pieces.

Stranger, Mr. Powell ——*Solomon, Mr. Dickenson.*——*Peter, Mr. Villiers.*——*Count Wintersen, Mr. Usher.*——*Conrade, Mr. Kedey.*——*Francis, Mr. Usher.*——And, *Baron Steinfort, Mr. Harper.*——*Barbara, Mrs. Harper.*——*Countess Wintersen, Mrs. Dickenson.*——And, *Mrs. Haller, Mrs Powell.*

In the course of the Evenings SONGS, by Mr. Villiers, and Mrs. Graupner.

The whole to conclude with a Pantomime *(never performed here)* Called

HARLEQUIN's FROLICS;

Or, The Village in an Uproar.

Harlequin, Mr. Dickenson—*Clown, Mrs. Villiers*—And, *Columbine, Mrs. Harper.*

[Other characters in the bills of the day.]

Tickets may be had at the Theatre.

BOXES, One Dollar—PIT, Half a Dollar—GALLERY, 25 Cents.

JOSEPH LYON,

Has for Sale,

One hundred thousand best North-Carolina Cedar Shingles—10 puncheons Tobago Rum—and a few hogsheads good retailing Molasses.

Newport, October 7, 1800.

For Sale, by

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

5000 Weight of Kentucky Cordage

4 Bolts of N° 2 English Duck.

New Schooner's Mainsail, Foresail and Topsail, of Russia and English Duck, ready for immediate Use.

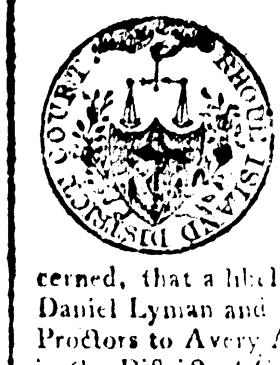
Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of JOHN STEVENS RICHARDSON, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT STEVENS, Executor.

Newport, October 6, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, ss.



BY virtue of a warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Esq; Judge of the District Court for the District of Rhode-Island, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a libel is filed in said Court by Daniel Lyman and William Hunter, Esqrs. Proctors to Avery A. Bill, of New-London, in the District of Connecticut, master of the Sloop Sea-Flower; and William Eathorn, &c. mariners on board said Sloop; against a certain Brigantine, called the William of Norwich;—a Wreck, taken possession of at Sea, by the said Bill, &c. claiming the whole of said Brigantine, and the Cargo on board thereof, as Salvage;—and that trial will be had upon said libel at a special District Court, to be holden at Newport in said District, on the twenty-second of October inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Newport, October 1, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, ss.

By Virtue of a warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Esq. Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District,—Notice is hereby given, that there will be exposed for sale, at Public Auction on Thursday, the twenty third inst. at ten o'clock A. M. the sloop Good-Intent, as she now lies at Dennis's wharf in Newport; said sloop having been adjudged forfeit, at a special District Court, held at Newport on Tuesday the thirtieth of Sept. last, for having been employed in transporting Slaves from the coast of Africa to the West-Indies, contrary to the statute of the United States, in such case made and provided.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Newport, Oct. 1, 1800.

State of Rhode-Island &c. October 7, 1800.

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A CITIZEN.

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THEATRICAL.

A correspondent observes, that the Company of Comedians, now in town, will *positively* leave it next week.——As they will perform but a few evenings more, and those will be appropriated to Benefits, it is hoped the inhabitants of Newport will evince their usual spirit and liberality, by making each of them *really Benefits.*

MARRIED.]—At Middletown, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Bliss, Mr. *John N. Hubbard*, to Miss *Virtue Clark*, daughter of Samuel Clark.

—In this Town, on the 2d inst. Mr. *Robert Lawton*, jun. to Miss *Sally Anthony*, daughter of Mr. Elisha Anthony.

DIED.]—Capt. *Standfast Wyatt*, in the 79th year of his age, after a long and lingering illness which he bore with fortitude and patience. He was a kind husband and tender parent.

—On the 3d inst. Mr. *Benedict Dayton*, in the 50th year of his age.

—At West-Greenwich, in an advanced age, *Jonathan Comstock*, Esq; one of the Senators in the Legislature of this State.

*** *A large number of advertisements are omitted this day for want of room.—To give them all a place in our next, a half-sheet extra will be issued.*

*** *The commercial friends of this paper are informed, that arrangements have been made, for rendering it more generally interesting, by the publication of a* marine list—*on an accurate and extensive plan, which will be commenced in our next.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Oct. 6.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Ranger, Smith,	Havanna
—— Somerset, Thomas,	Ditto
Schooner Lucretia, Benthall,	Antigua
——— Nancy, Smith,	Alexandria
Sloop Two-Sisters, Earl,	New-York
—— Lydia, Slocum,	Charleston
—— Sea-Flower, Bill,	Ditto
—— Freelove & Polly, Akins,	New-bedford
Schooner Mary, Davis,	Dighton
CLEARED,	For
Sloop Lear, Crane,	Philadelphia
—— Polly, Burt,	New-York
—— Fame, Dennis,	Ditto
—— Semiramis, Dennis,	Ditto
—— Ranger, Bliven,	Ditto
—— Two-Sisters, Earl,	Ditto
—— Mercury, Bourn,	Boston
—— Freelove & Polly, Akins,	Hudson
—— Betsy, Simmons,	Dighton

THOMAS NAPIER, & Co.

N° 157, Pearl-Street, New-York,

Have just received, per the ships Fanny, from Glasgow, Ann and Briseis, from Liverpool, &c.

The following elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS, viz.

SWANSDOWNS, plain and striped patterns, cloths, blue and fancy colours, common and fine; cassimeres; rose, point, and striped blankets; black sewing silks, fancy and white quiltings, dimities and dimity furniture, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, thicksetts and dyed pillows, 4-4 and 5-4, printed calicoes, printed calico furnitures, flannels and baize, ivory combs; cotton sheetings; 15-16, 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 purple chintz shawls: printed linen pocket handkerchiefs; 9-8 and 6-4 cambric muslins; tamboured, needle, sprigged and plain book and jaconet muslins, of every description; cottons, romal hankerchiefs, &c.

ALSO

Received per ship Ann, from Liverpool.

4000 bushels of salt, and 40 tons of coals.

They have also on hand of former importations,

12 trunks white flax dowlas
12 ditto oznaburg threads, and
8 ditto Scotch linens, low priced } entitled to drawback.

All of which will be sold very low for cash or good notes.

New-York, Sept. 26.

JOHN C. SCOTT

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to the House lately occupied by Mrs. *CATHARINE MALBONE*, a few doors below Banister's wharf—where he has for Sale, a general assortment of English GOODS, among which are the following articles:

English, India, and Italian silks and lutestrings; sattins and pelongs; kid and silk gloves; dimities and humhums; ribbons and silk shawls; camel's hair ditto; Irish linens; Britannias; mens' beaver hats; Navy coat and vest buttons; United States Artillery buttons; dirks and hangers; badges; bohea, hyson, gunpowder, and souchong Tea, per chest or less quantity; Jamaica and Havanna Sugar, by the barrel.

He has also just received from Liverpool, a fashionable assortment of ladies cupola bonnets & hats; childrens' straw bonnets; ladies Morocco and kid shoes.

☞ He returns his thanks to his former friends, and requests a continuance of their custom.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the MARINE SOCIETY, will be held at the House of Captain *John Lawton*, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'Clock *P. M.*

E. BURRILL, *Sec'ry.*

Newport Oct. 7, 1800.

EARL & WHITEHORNE

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store, on Major Handy's wharf,

NEWPORT,

A general assortment of

Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Hardware, &c.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, by *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL.*

Among which are the following articles:

Old 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,

West-India Rum	WINES.	Middlings
Madeira		Almonds
Sherry		Essence Spruce
Teneriffe—and Claret		Mustard
Holland Gin		Black Pepper
Loaf and brown Sugars		Sweet Oil
Hyson, Souchong, Chulang—and Bohea	TEAS.	Ginger
Coffee		Starch
Currants		Hair-Powder
Raisins and Figs		Allum
Rice and Salt		Copperas
Superfine and fine Flour		Brimstone
Rye Ditto		Lampblack
		Spanish Brown
		New-York Soap
		Vinegar
		Spanish Segars
		Crockery Ware by the Crate.

Hibbert's best brown Stout and London Porter; Tobacco; Shot by the bag or single pound; Paints by the keg; Sheet-Lead; sheathing, cartridge, cannon, and writing Paper; English and Raven's Duck; Cordage of all sorts; Bunting; brass Amplitude, and common Compasses; Mattrasses; Quadrants; Tin by the box; Lanthorn-Horns; Time-Glasses; Spikes and Nails assorted; Philadelphia Bar-Iron; Screw-Augers; Files and Rasps; Gimblets; Saws; Hinges; Ship Scrapers; Mops; Scrubbing-Brushes; Japann'd Trumpets; Waiters; Hand-Pumps; Axes; Hatchets; Screws; Deep-Sea Leads; Sail-Needles; and an assortment of Charts.

ALSO

China—in Tea Setts; and Windsor Chairs by the dozen.

With many other articles not enumerated.

☞ They likewise transact Business on Commission.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1800.

FOR CHARLESTON,

The well-known Sloop POLLY,

EZEKIEL LUTHER, master, will positively sail on the 20th inst. (wind and weather permitting) for freight or passage, apply to the master or to JAMES M. HOSIER.

Newport, October 6, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has just received a new supply of GOODS suitable for the approaching season;—amongst which are the following:

Broadcloths	Pelongs and Modes
Coatings	Bonnet Sattins
Plains	A great variety of
Ruffels	Cammel's hair and chintz Shawls
Calimancoes	Muslin Ditto
Tammies	Cotton Cambricks
Bombazets	Muslins Calicoes
Wildbores	Ladies & childrens' Bonnets
Durants	Kid & other Gloves
Handkerchiefs—a great variety	Muslin and painted tiffany Turbans.
Silk Shawls	
Black Lutestrings	

Also a large supply of red Morocco and cloth Shoes, warranted, and very cheap.—Every sort of Needle-Work, from the best embroidery to plain sewing, done in the neatest manner.—Likewise Gowns, Cloaks, Bonnets, and Caps.

Seamen and soldier's Clothing, warranted to be made strong.

If Mrs. *FOWLER* has suitable encouragement, she intends to establish the Millinery business in all its beautiful variety, as she expects a large assortment of fancy Goods.—She has on hand, Spices, Crockery, and Glass Ware; as also a number of articles, too tedious to enumerate; which she offers very low.

Mrs. *Fowler* offers her sincere thanks, to those who have favoured her with their custom, &c. &c.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, October 1, 1800.

The creditors of Ephraim Carpenter, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, are hereby notified to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October instant, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why his Petition, for the benefit of the Insolvent act, ought not to be granted.

By order,

W. V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. POWELLS' Night.

To-Morrow EVENING, Oct. 8, 1800.

Will be presented the Comedy of

THE STRANGER;

Or, Misanthrophy and Repentance.

Written by Kotzebue, author of Sighs, Self Immolation, Pizarro, False Shame, Horse and Widow &c. and performed a greater number of nights (in London) than either of his other pieces.

Stranger, Mr. Powell——*Solomon, Mr. Dickenson.*——*Peter, Mr. Villiers.*——*Count Wintersen, Mr. Usher.*——*Conrade, Mr. Kedey.*——*Francis, Mr. Usher.*——And, *Baron Steinfort, Mr. Harper.*——*Barbara, Mrs. Harper.*——*Countess Wintersen, Mrs. Dickenson.*——And, *Mrs. Haller, Mrs Powell.*

In the course of the Evenings SONGS, by Mr. Villiers, and Mrs. Graupner.

The whole to conclude with a Pantomime *(never performed here)* Called

HARLEQUIN's FROLICS;

Or, The Village in an Uproar.

Harlequin, Mr. Dickenson—*Clown, Mrs. Villiers*—And, *Columbine, Mrs. Harper.*

[Other characters in the bills of the day.]

Tickets may be had at the Theatre.

BOXES, One Dollar—PIT, Half a Dollar—GALLERY, 25 Cents.

JOSEPH LYON,

Has for Sale,

One hundred thousand best North-Carolina Cedar Shingles—10 puncheons Tobago Rum—and a few hogsheads good retailing Molasses.

Newport, October 7, 1800.

For Sale, by

ROBERT LAWTON, jnn.

5000 Weight of Kentucky Cordage

4 Bolts of N° 2 English Duck.

New Schooner's Mainsail, Foresail and Topsail, of Russia and English Duck, ready for immediate Use.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of JOHN STEVENS RICHARDSON, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT STEVENS, Executor.

Newport, October 6, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, ss.

BY virtue of a warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Esq; Judge of the District Court for the District of Rhode-Island,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a libel is filed in said Court, by Daniel Lyman and William Hunter, Esqrs. Proctors to Avery A. Bill, of New-London, in the District of Connecticut, master of the Sloop Sea-Flower; and William Kelham, &c. mariners on board said Sloop; against a certain Brigantine, called the William, of Norwich;—a Wreck, taken possession of at Sea, by the said Bill, &c. claiming the whole of said Brigantine, and the Cargo on board thereof, as Salvage;—and that trial will be had upon said libel at a special District Court, to be holden at Newport in said District, on the twenty-second of October inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Newport, October 1, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, ss.

By Virtue of a warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Esq. Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District,—Notice is hereby given, that there will be exposed for sale, at Public Auction on Thursday, the twenty third inst. at ten o'clock A. M. the sloop Good-Intent, as she now lies at Dennis's wharf in Newport; said sloop having been adjudged forfeit, at a special District Court, held at Newport on Tuesday the thirtieth of Sept. last, for having been employed in transporting Slaves from the coast of Africa to the West-Indies, contrary to the statute of the United States, in such case made and provided.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Newport, Oct. 1, 1800.

State of Rhode-Island &c. October 7, 1800.

The creditors of William Coone, 3d, of Hopkinton, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly at Providence on the last Monday of October inst. to shew cause, (if any they have) why his petition for the benefit of the insolvent act, ought not to be granted. *By order,*

W. V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

THE OLD BEGGAR.

DO you see the OLD BEGGAR who sits at yon gate—
With his beard silver'd over with snow?
Though he smiles as he meets the keen arrows of fate,
Still his bosom is wearied with woe.

Many years has he sat at the foot of the hill.
Many days seen the summer sun rise;
And at even the traveller passes him still,
While the shadows steal over the skies.

In the bleak blasts of winter he hobbles along
O'er the heath, at the dawning of day,
And the *dew-drops* that freeze the rude thistles among,
Are the *stars* that illumine his way!

Time was, when this BEGGAR, in martial trim dight,
Was as bold as the chief of his throng;
When he march'd through the storms of the day or the night,
And still smil'd as he journey'd along.

Then his form was athletic, his eyes, vivid glance
Spoke the lustre of youth's glowing day!
And the village all mark'd in the combat and dance,
The brave younker still valiant as gay,

When the prize was propos'd, how his foot-steps would bound
While the MAID *of his heart* led the throng;
While the ribbands that circled the May-pole around
Wav'd the trophies of garlands among.

See him now, while with age and with sorrow oppress'd
He the gate opens slowly, and sighs!
See him drop the big tears on his woe-wither'd breast,
The big tears—that fall fast from his eyes!

See his habit all tatter'd his shrivell'd cheek pale,
See his locks, waving thin in the air;
See his lip is half freze with the sharp cutting gale,
And head, o'er the temples, all bare?

His eye-beam no longer in lustre displays
The warm sun-shine that visits his breast;
For deep sunk is its orbit, and darken'd its rays,
And he sighs—for the GRAVE's silent rest!

And his voice is grown feeble, his accent is flow,
And he sees not the distant hill's side;
And he hears not the breezes of morn as they blow,
Nor the streams that soft murmuring glide.

To him all is silent, and mournful and dim,
E'en the seasons pass dreary and slow;
For affliction has placed its cold fetters on him
And his soul is enamour'd of woe!

See the TEAR which, imploring, is fearful to roll,
Though in silence he bows as you stray;
'Tis the eloquent silence which speaks to the soul,
'Tis the *star* of his *slow-setting day!*

Perchance, ere the *May-blossoms* cheerfully wave,
Ere the *zephyrs* of SUMMER soft sigh;
The sun-beams shall dance on the grass o'er his GRAVE,
And his *journey* be mark'd—TO THE SKY!

For the Benefit of the Owners and Underwriters,

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. GARDNER's Wharf, Newport, on Wednesday the 8th October next, for Cash on Delivery.

The Ship RUSSELL, 5 Years old, of about 350 Tons Burthen, mounting 10 Carriage Guns, with her Appurtenances, Guns, &c. as she now lies at said Wharf,

Also the CARGO of said Ship, consisting of

1663 Bags Bourbon Coffee.
311 Bags Java Coffee.
291 Bags black Pepper.
106 Bales Cotton.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auctioneers.*

Newport, Sept. 13, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN's,

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to sell very low.

Also a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Justices Warrants for Sale at this Office.

To be Sold, by

JOHN THURSTON,

On BANISTER's *Wharf,*

Brandy; rum; cherry; current wine; London porter; vinegar; sugar; tea; coffee; chocolate; flour; rice; all-spice; pepper; mullard; coarse, fine and blown salt; salt fish; sounding leads; sail-needles; fishing leads, lines, and fish-hooks of all sorts; cane and hemlock filling-poles; flints, powder, shot and musket-balls; gun-locks; flock-locks; coffee-mills; pump, clapper and scupper-nails; brass and wooden cocks; large and small gimlets; cork-screws; writing-paper, ink and quills; negro-head and cut tobacco; segars; large and small decanters; vinegar cruets; pint half, and quarter, tumblers; four different sorts of wine-glasses; salt-cellers.

Blue and white, yellow and blue edged platters and dishes; plates of three sizes; quart and pint bowls; tea and coffee pots; three, two, and one, quart pitchers; cups and saucers; sugar pots; wash basons; chamber pots, &c.

Philadelphia milk-pans; stone pots and jugs, from three gallons to one quart; long pipes; corks; twine; patent time-glasses; common ditto; house, scrubbing, tar, white-wash, and shoe-brushes; ladles and tormentors; sickles; pen, jack, and case-knives and forks; iron and metal spoons; men's, women's, and children's shoes and boots; bunting and ready-made colours; nests of tubs, boxes, and measures; pails; sieves; wooden bowls; mops; red-wood; roll brimstone; large and small Nova-Scotia and English grind-stones, &c.

Newport, August 25, 1800.

GROCERIES of a warranted good quality, and at the lowest prices,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL, by

HAZARD & GARDNER,

At their Stores, one door North of the Coffee-House, and on Stevens's Wharf,

Madeira }	*Mace*
Sherry	*Cassia*
Lisbon } *WINES.*	*Black Pepper*
Malaga	*Alspice*
& Port }	*Ginger*
Holland Gin	*English Mustard, by the lb. or bottle*
West-India Rum	*West-India Cayanne*
Cogniac & Barcelona Brandy	*Loaf & other Sugars*
Anniseed Cordial	*Salad Oil*
London Porter	*Anchovies*
Gunpowder }	*Capers by the lb. or bottle*
Hyson } *TEAS.*	*Castile & brown Soap*
Souchong	*Spermaceti and Tallow mould Candles*
& Bohea }	*Naples Hair-Powder*
Green Coffee	*Poland white and ragged blue Starch*
Rice	*Spanish Indigo*
No. 1 & No. 2 Boston Chocolate	*Havanna Segars*
Almonds	*Fig Tobacco*
Box Raisins	*Essence Spruce*
Zante Currants	*Corks*
Citron	*Powder, Shot, &c.*
Cloves	
Nutmegs	

Also—A small invoice of fashionable and common assorted Glass Ware.

Ditto Brass Latches.

Town and country retailers are invited to purchase; liberal credit will be given them.

To those who have formed themselves their customers, they tender their express thanks.——Transient custom will be gratefully received.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1800.

A WET NURSE Wanted.

A healthy Woman, without a child, with a good new breast of milk, and who can be well recommended, will receive liberal payment, and the best treatment.—A person from the country would be preferred.——Apply, in Thames-street, at the house of the late Mr. *ELLERY.*

Newport Sept. 22, 1800.

ASSURANCE

MAIL STAGE,

From *NEW-LONDON* to *NEWPORT*, *Three times a week.*

Leave New-London and Newport,—Mondays and Fridays, at 11 A. M.—Leave Newport for New-London—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; the South Ferry, at 11 A. M.——*Arrives at New-London,* Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday, at 2 P. M.——*Arrives at Newport,* Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.

FARE—From New-London to Newport, 3 Dollars; Ditto to Mistic, 50 Cents; Do. to Stonington-Port, 1 Dollar; Do. to Gaveat's at Westerly, 1 1-2 Dollar; From Stonington-Port to Newport, 2 1-2 Dollars; Westerly Bridge to Newport, 2 Dollars.—For returning the same as going. Way-Passengers same in proportion. 14 lbs. Baggage gratis. 100 lbs. extra Baggage the same as a passenger.

GURDON LEDYARD, *Agent.*

Groton, Sept. 11, 1800.

☞ The Stage-House in New-London is kept at Mr. NATHANIEL OTIS's.

Apply at Newport to *Henry G. Champlin.*

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses, per Hogshead.

Newport, Sept. 24*th*, 1799.

RYE FLOUR,

By the Quantity, or single Barrel

FOR SALE, BY

C. FOWLER & *Company.*

Newport, May 26, 1800.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of superfine broad Cloths of the most fashionable Colours—and Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, of the newest Taste.

WILLIAM R. WILDER,

BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER, in Thames-Street,

Nearly opposite Messrs. *GIBBS* and *CHANNING*'s STORE,

Has just received a fresh Supply of PAPER-HANGINGS, of 50 different Figures, which will be Sold at the Manufactory Prices.—He has likewise received 300 Reams of Writing-Paper, of different Sizes, Prices and Qualities.—150 Reams of Wrapping-Paper, of superior Quality; 100 Dozen Bonnet, or Press Papers.—A large and general Assortment of School-Books, Wholesale and Retail, as low as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Instruments, by the Dozen or Single; Seamen's Books, Charts, Scales and Dividers; Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. with almost every Article in the Stationary Line.

Together with a small Assortment of Books—in the various Branches of Polite Literature of the latest Publications, which with his former Collection make upwards of 2000 Volumes—all of which will be sold at the Boston Prices.

His CIRCULATING-LIBRARY kept as usual, with daily Additions of the Newest Publications—such as Novels, Romances, Voyages, Travels, &c. &c.

All Favours, however trifling, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, August 26, 1800.

GODFREY WENWOOD

Has for Sale,

NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity. Also,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Bushel.

Newport, July 8, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A good two-story House, and two acres and eighty-five rods of Land, on the bank of the Narrow-River, near the Bridge, one mile from the South-ferry, on the stage and post-road to New-London and Providence:——A good stand for a Tavern or a Trader; oysters and fish to be caught within a few rods of the house, all times of the year:—Likewise 80 or 90 acres of Wood-Land, one mile west of said house. If not sold by the 25th of March next, will then be to Let. For particulars inquire of

ABIAL BROWN.

South-Kingstown, Sept. 1, 1800.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY,*

Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of LAND, on Gravelly-Point, formerly the property of Benjamin Sherburne, No. 23, where there stood a black-smiths shop.—Said Lot, being eighty feet long, and forty feet wide, to be sold at Public Sale, three weeks from the date of the Advertisement.—(If not previously sold by private sale)—For terms apply at the *Mercury Office.* *Sept.* 15.

NATHAN B. MILLER,

Most respectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately received a fresh Supply of such Goods as are usually sold at his Store, consisting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Casks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or less Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogshead.

Boston Chocolate, fresh—a few Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Cask, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Chest, or less Quantity, and a few Cases of Florence Oil.—the Whole of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Cash, or approved Notes.

Also, a few Boxes of PIPES—of various Sizes. *July* 15, 1800.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1800.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

Informs his customers and others, he has just imported, in the Rebecca & Atlas, from Hull, via *New-York,*

A large assortment of Broadcloths, Plains, Kerseymeres, Serges, Swandown, Duffils, Baize, &c. &c.—Also Hardwares as usual; amongst which are, Tea-Urns, fine metal Tea-Pots, and Castors, Tea-Trays, &c. &c.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1800.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has removed to the House, at the North Corner of Banister's Wharf, in Thames-street, and directly opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House,

Where he has for Sale, as usual,

An elegant Variety of FASHIONABLE GOODS, adapted to the present Season, among which are a beautiful Assortment of Calicoes, Chintzes, Ginghams, Linens, Nankeens, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Do. White ribbed Cotton Stockings, Do. Hemp, Ladies black and white long Silk Gloves, Sarsnetts, Pelongs, Silk Shawls, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be sold at a very low Advance.

☞ Just received by the Sloop General Greene, a beautiful Assortment of Lutestrings, and Mens' best black Sattins.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouses; Turks-Island Salt; a few Boxes of Havana Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

Honey by the Hogshead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.

—LIKEWISE—

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they intend to be constantly furnished with——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets Pilots, &c. will be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

July 1, 1800.

THE OLD BEGGAR.

DO you ſee the OLD BEGGAR who ſits at yon gate—
With his beard ſilver'd over with ſnow?
Though he ſmiles as he meets the keen arrows of fate,
Still his boſom is wearied with woe.

Many years has he ſat at the foot of the hill.
Many days ſeen the ſummer ſun riſe;
And at evening the traveller paſſes him ſtill,
While the ſhadows ſteal over the ſkies.

In the bleak blaſts of winter he hobbles along
O'er the heath, at the dawning of day,
And the *dew-drops* that freeze the rude thiſtles among,
Are the *ſtars* that illumine his way!

Time was, when this BEGGAR, in martial trim dight,
Was as bold as the chief of his throng;
When he march'd through the ſtorms of the day or the night,
And ſtill ſmil'd as he journey'd along.

Then his form was athletic, his eyes, vivid glance
Spoke the luſtre of youth's glowing day!
And the village all mark'd in the combat and dance,
The brave younker ſtill valiant as gay,

When the prize was propoſ'd, how his foot-ſteps would bound
While the MAID *of his heart* led the throng;
While the ribbands that circled the May-pole around
Wav'd the trophies of garlands among.

See him now, while with age and with ſorrow oppreſs'd
He the gate opens ſlowly, and ſighs!
See him drop the big tears on his woe-wither'd breaſt,
The big tears—that fall faſt from his eyes!

See his habit all tatter'd his ſhrivell'd cheek pale,
See his locks, waving thin in the air;
See his lip is half froze with the ſharp cutting gale,
And head, o'er the temples, all bare?

His eye-beam no longer in luſtre diſplays
The warm ſun-ſhine that viſits his breaſt;
For deep ſunk is its orbit, and darken'd its rays,
And he ſighs—for the GRAVE's ſilent reſt!

And his voice is grown feeble, his accent is ſlow,
And he ſees not the diſtant hill's ſide;
And he hears not the breezes of morn as they blow,
Nor the ſtreams that ſoft murmuring glide.

To him all is ſilent, and mournful and dim,
E'en the ſeaſons paſs dreary and ſlow;
For affliction has placed its cold fetters on him
And his ſoul is enamour'd of woe!

See the TEAR which, imploring, is fearful to roll,
Though in ſilence he bows as you ſtray;
'Tis the eloquent ſilence which ſpeaks to the ſoul,
'Tis the *ſtar* of his *ſlow-ſetting day!*

Perchance, ere the *May-blossoms* cheerfully wave,
Ere the *zephyrs* of SUMMER ſoft ſigh;
The ſun-beams ſhall dance on the graſs o'er his GRAVE,
And his *journey* be mark'd—TO THE SKY!

For the Benefit of the Owners and Underwriters,

Will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. GARDNER's Wharf, Newport, on Wedneſday the 8th October next, for Caſh on Delivery.

The Ship RUSSELL, 5 Years old, of about 330 Tons Burthen, mounting 10 Carriage Guns, with her Appurtenances, Guns, &c. as ſhe now lies at ſaid Wharf,

Alſo the CARGO of ſaid Ship, conſiſting of

1665 Bags Bourbon Coffee.
341 Bags Java Coffee.
301 Bags black Pepper.
106 Bales Cotton.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auctioneers.*
Newport, Sept. 13, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has just received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General* MARTIN's,

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Juſtices Warrants for Sale at this Office.

To be Sold, by

JOHN THURSTON,

On BANISTER's *Wharf,*

Brandy; rum; cherry; current wine; London porter; vinegar; ſugar; tea; coffee; chocolate; flour; rice; all-ſpice; pepper; muſtard; coarſe, fine and blown ſalt; ſalt fiſh; ſounding leads; ſail-needles; fiſhing leads, lines, and fiſh-hooks of all ſorts; cane and hemlock fiſhing-poles; flints, powder, ſhot and muſket-balls; gun-locks; ſtock-locks; coffee-mills; pump, clapper and ſcupper-nails; braſs and wooden cocks; large and ſmall gimlets; cork-ſcrews; writing-paper, ink and quills; negro-head and cut tobacco; ſegars; large and ſmall decanters; vinegar cruets; pint half, and quarter, tumblers; four different ſorts of wine-glaſſes; ſalt-cellers.

Blue and white, yellow and blue edged platters and diſhes; plates of three ſizes; quart and pint bowls; tea and coffee pots; three, two, and one, quart pitchers; cups and ſaucers; ſugar pots; waſh baſons; chamber pots, &c.

Philadelphia milk-pans; ſtone pots and jugs, from three gallons to one quart; long pipes; corks; twine; patent time-glaſſes; common ditto; houſe, ſcrubbing, tar, white-waſh, and ſhoe-bruſhes; ladles and tormentors; ſickles; pen, jack, and caſe-knives and forks; iron and metal ſpoons; men's, women's, and children's, ſhoes and boots; bunting and ready-made colours; neſts of tubs, boxes, and meaſures; pails; ſieves; wooden bowls; mops; red-wood; roll brimſtone; large and ſmall Nova-Scotia and Engliſh grind-ſtones, &c.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1800.

GROCERIES of a warranted good quality, and at the loweſt prices,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, by

HAZARD & GARDNER,

At their Stores, one door North of the Coffee-Houſe, and on Stevens's Wharf,

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga & Port } *WINES.*	*Mace*
Holland Gin	*Caſſia*
West-India Rum	*Black Pepper*
Cogniac & Barcelona Brandy	*Alſpice*
Anniſeed Cordial	*Ginger*
London Porter	*Engliſh Muſtard, by the lb. or bottle*
Gunpowder, Hyſon, Souchong & Bohea } *TEAS.*	*West-India Cayanne*
Green Coffee	*Loaf & other Sugars*
Rice	*Salad Oil*
No. 1 & No. 2 Boſton Chocolate	*Anchovies*
Almonds	*Capers by the lb. or bottle*
Box Raiſins	*Caſtile & brown Soap*
Zante Currants	*Spermaceti and Tallow mould Candles*
Citron	*Naples Hair-Powder*
Cloves	*Poland white and ragged blue Starch*
Nutmegs	*Spaniſh Indigo*
	Havanna Segars
	Fig Tobacco
	Eſſence Spruce
	Corks
	Powder, Shot, &c.

Alſo—A ſmall invoice of faſhionable and common aſſorted Glaſs Ware.

Ditto Braſs Latches.

Town and country retailers are invited to purchaſe; liberal credit will be given them.

To thoſe who have formed themſelves their cuſtomers, they tender their expreſs thanks.——Tranſient cuſtom will be gratefully received.

Newport, ept. 22, 1800.

A WET NURSE Wanted.

A healthy Woman, without a child, with a good new breaſt of milk, and who can be well recommended, will receive liberal payment, and the beſt treatment.—A perſon from the country would be preferred.——Apply, in Thames-ſtreet, at the houſe of the late Mr. *ELLERY.*

Newport Sept. 22, 1800.

ASSURANCE

MAIL STAGE,

From *NEW-LONDON* to *NEWPORT*, *Three times a week.*

Leave New-London and Newport,—Mondays and Fridays, at 11 A. M.—Leave Newport for New-London—Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays; the South Ferry, at 11 A. M.——*Arrives at New-London,* Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturday, at 2 P. M.——*Arrives at Newport,* Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.

FARE—From New-London to Newport, 3 Dollars; Ditto to Miſtic, 50 Cents; Do. to Stonington-Port, 1 Dollar; Do. to Gaveat's at Weſterly, 1 1-2 Dollar; From Stonington-Port to Newport, 2 1-2 Dollars; Weſterly Bridge to Newport, 2 Dollars.—For returning the ſame as going. Way-Paſſengers ſame in proportion. 14 lbs. Baggage gratis. 100 lbs. extra Baggage the ſame as a paſſenger.

GURDON LEDYARD, *Agent.*

Groton, Sept. 11, 1800.

☞ The Stage-Houſe in New-London is kept at Mr. NATHANIEL OTIS's.

Apply at Newport to *Henry G. Champlin.*

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,
And Molaſſes, per Hogſhead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

RYE FLOUR,

By the Quantity, or ſingle Barrel

FOR SALE, BY

C. FOWLER & *Company.*

Newport, May 26, 1800.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of ſuperfine broad Cloths of the moſt faſhionable Colours—and Gentlemen's beſt Beaver Hats, of the neweſt Taſte.

WILLIAM R. WILDER,

BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER, in Thames-Street,

Nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. *GIBBS* and *CHANNING's* STORE,

Has juſt received a freſh Supply of PAPER-HANGINGS, of 50 different Figures, which will be Sold at the Manufactory Prices.—He has likewiſe received 300 Reams of Writing-Paper, of different Sizes, Prices and Qualities.—150 Reams of Wrapping-Paper, of ſuperior Quality; 100 Dozen Bonnet, or Preſs Papers.—A large and general Aſſortment of School-Books, Wholeſale and Retail, as low as can be purchaſed in New-York or Boſton.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Inſtruments, by the Dozen or Single; Seamen's Books, Charts, Scales and Dividers; Mathematical Inſtruments, &c. &c. with almoſt every Article in the Stationary Line.

Together with a ſmall Aſſortment of Books—in the various Branches of Polite Literature of the lateſt Publications, which with his former Collection make upwards of 2000 Volumes—all of which will be ſold at the Boſton Prices.

His CIRCULATING-LIBRARY kept as uſual, with daily Additions of the Neweſt Publications—ſuch as Novels, Romances, Voyages, Travels, &c. &c.

All Favours, however trifling, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Auguſt 26, 1800.

GODFREY WENWOOD

Has for Sale,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.

Newport, July 8, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A good two-ſtory Houſe, and two acres and eighty-five rods of Land, on the bank of the Narrow-River, near the Bridge, one mile from the South-ferry, on the ſtage and poſt-road to New-London and Providence:——A good ſtand for a Tavern or a Trader; oyſters and fiſh to be caught within a few rods of the houſe, all times of the year:—Likewiſe 80 or 90 acres of Wood-Land, one mile weſt of ſaid houſe. If not ſold by the 25th of March next, will then be to Let. For particulars inquire of

ABIAL BROWN.

South-Kingstown, Sept. 1, 1800.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY,*

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of LAND, on Gravelly-Point, formerly the property of Benjamin Sherburne, No. 23, where there ſtood a black-ſmiths ſhop.—ſaid Lot, being eighty feet long, and forty feet wide, to be ſold at Public Sale, three weeks from the date of the Advertiſement.—(If not previouſly ſold by private ſale)—For terms apply at the *Mercury Office.* *Sept.* 13.

NATHAN B. MILLER,

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately received a freſh Supply of ſuch Goods as are uſually ſold at his Store, conſiſting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Caſks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or leſs Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogſhead.

Boſton Chocolate, freſh—a few Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Caſk, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, or leſs Quantity, and a few Caſes of Florence Oil.—the Whole of which will be ſold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Caſh, or approved Notes.

Alſo, a few Boxes of PIPES—of various Sizes. *July* 15, 1800.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1800.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

Informs his cuſtomers and others, he has juſt imported, in the Rebecca & Atlas, from Hull, via *New-York,*

A large aſſortment of Broadcloths, Plains, Kerſeymeres, Serges, Swandown, Duffils, Baize, &c. &c.—Alſo Hardwares as uſual; amongſt which are, Tea-Urns, fine metal Tea-Pots, and Caſtors, Tea-Trays, &c. &c.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1800.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has removed to the Houſe, at the North Corner of Baniſter's Wharf, in Thames-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe,

Where he has for Sale, as uſual,

An elegant Variety of FASHIONABLE GOODS, adapted to the preſent Seaſon, among which are a beautiful Aſſortment of Calicoes, Chintzes, Ginghams, Linens, Nankeens, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Do. White ribbed Cotton Stockings, Do. Hemp, Ladies black and white long Silk Gloves, Sarſnetts, Pelongs, Silk Shawls, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

☞ Juſt received by the Sloop General Greene, a beautiful Aſſortment of Lute-ſtrings, and Mens' beſt black Sattins.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Baniſter's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Barrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

Honey by the Hogſhead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.

—LIKEWISE—

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

July 1, 1800.